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WASHINGTON.

REORGANIZATION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

ENTIRE CONFORMITY WITH THE LAW—THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS—THE NEW DISTRICT GOVERNMENT—PENNSYLVANIA AND THE POSTMASTER GENERALSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Treasury Department to-day bears on its rolls the name of no person not holding a position in strict conformity to law. This is a condition that has not existed since the beginning of war certainly, and probably for a quarter of a century. For many years there have been general funds, as the "Loan Fund," the "Lapsed Fund," and the like, out of which payments could be made, and the power of the Secretary to make appointments and fix salaries has been practically unlimited. The general funds were all cut off by Congress last session, and the law has been rigorously applied, resulting in the dropping from the rolls of about 700 persons. Some of the operations of the department are likely to suffer temporarily by this wholesale reduction, but the experience of the Summer will point out exactly what Congress must do in its legislation of next session. While, perhaps, appointments have not been heretofore made in violation of law, they have been without authority and wholly irregular. The duties devolved upon the officers of the department in connection with the dismissals have been very disagreeable and irksome, and the Secretary expresses the hope that he may never have another week of similar labor. The Secretary to-day announced the following appointments of principal clerks in the divisions in his office: Customs, H. B. James; Navigation, D. Lyman; Appointments, H. S. Vanderbilt; Internal Revenue, S. P. Gains; Stationery and Blanks, A. L. Sturtevant; Warrants and Appropriations, R. H. T. Leipold; Loans, J. P. Bigelow; Revenue Marine, S. J. Kimball. Also, the following assistant clerks: Navigation, T. B. Sanders; Appointments, L. G. Martin; Stationery and Blanks, Charles Lyman; Warrants and Appropriations, H. C. Whiting; Loans, Daniel Baker; Revenue Marine, E. W. Clarke; Currency, Charles H. Brown; Independent Treasury, E. B. Dackam. The Division of Independent Treasury has been consolidated with that of Warrants and Appropriations, and the Division of Currency with that of Loans. Mr. Dackam, an assistant clerk, will manage the Independent Treasury affairs, and Mr. Brown those of what was formerly the Currency Division.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Three of the new appointments to the Board of Indian Peace Commissioners have been announced, and are as follows: Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis, who was nominated by the Methodist denomination; Theron R. Butler, of New-York, President of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, and Gen. H. H. Sibley, of St. Paul, Minn., nominated by the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Butler's appointment was made at the instance of Secretary Delano, and his name was not presented by any church. Gen. Sibley is a Democrat. He has had large experience in Indian affairs, and conducted a campaign against the Sioux in 1864. The three vacancies remaining in the commission will be filled in a few days.

MR. DOUGLASS AND THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received a telegram from Congressman Merriam, of New-York, expressing surprise that Frederick Douglass was not appointed one of the commission to wind up the Freedman's Bank. He received the reply that Mr. Douglass was ineligible under the law passed last session, which Mr. Merriam helped to frame. The commission is a very able one, and cannot fail to do full justice to the interests committed to their hands.

THE NEW DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

The District Commission as finally completed is composed of Ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio; Henry T. Blow, of Missouri, and Gen. John H. Ketchum, of New-York. This commission is acceptable to all the factions that have been contending about the District, and it was made up with the purpose of giving a national and non-partisan character to the *ad interim* arrangement of the District affairs.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT AND THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

Some time ago, when a prominent vacancy in office occurred, the claims of Pennsylvania were urged upon the President, and he is reported to have pointed out the important offices filled from that State, and to have added his opinion that Pennsylvania had enough. The same view would appear to be still entertained by him, for, despite all the efforts in behalf of Mr. Scofield and Mr. Packer, a Postmaster General was selected from New-England. The return of Minister Jewell will make vacant a foreign position to which there will be many aspirants.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day appointed as members of the Board of Indian Commissioners, to fill the vacancies which recently occurred, Messrs. Theron R. Butler, President of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, New-York City; Gen. H. H. Sibley, of St. Paul, Minn., who commanded the expedition against the Sioux, in 1862, and Clinton B. Fiske, of St. Louis, Mo., a gentleman of great wealth, and prominent during the war in all sanitary and benevolent enterprises. These appointments increase the number of members of the commission from four, at which it was left by the recent resignation of Mr. Brunot and others, to seven. Secretary Delano will soon fill the remaining three vacancies.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNING BOARD ORGANIZED.

Gen. Ketcham, who arrived here this morning, called on the President at noon, and formally accepted his appointment as one of the District of Columbia Commissioners. He was selected after the President had had a consultation with Messrs. Dennison and Blow, the other Commissioners, who said the appointment would be very agreeable to them. They took the oath of office, and filed their bonds with the Secretary of the Treasury in the sum of $50,000 each. There was much anxious expectation among a large class of citizens about the organization of the board, as the Commissioners will have the disbursement of $1,000,000 among the unpaid employes of the late District Government.

THE GEN. THOMAS STATUE.

The committee of army officers to select the model of an equestrian statue of Gen. George H. Thomas have agreed upon that designed by L. Q. Ward, and will have the statue erected in Washington if Congress or the District of Columbia will make the necessary appropriation to erect the pedestal.

THE FORGED FIREMEN'S AND POLICEMEN'S CERTIFICATES.

Mention was heretofore made of discoveries of orders for firemen's and policemen's certificates on the office of the Controller for the District of Columbia. To-day Albert Underwood and Thomas B. Warrick, both colored, were arrested on information implicating them in the forgery. Several other parties connected with it will also be arrested. Underwood has been a messenger in the Controller's office for some months. He was a member of the late District Legislature, and is a well-known local politician. Warrick graduated from Harvard University as a lawyer, and has since acted as a clerk in the Collector's office.

SAVINGS BANK RELIEF ACT.

An impression seems to have been made that the bill for the relief of savings institutions having no capital stock and doing business solely for the benefit of depositors, failed to become a law at the last session of Congress, but such is not the case, as the bill passed both Houses and was approved by the President on the 22d of June. It provides that no further collection of Internal Revenue taxes shall be made on the earnings of savings banks having no capital stock and doing no other business then receiving deposits to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of the parties making such deposits, without profit or compensation to the association or the company, whether the earnings of the same have been or may hereafter be divided annually, semi-annually, or at any period. Late in the session Congress passed an act explanatory of the act of June 30, 1864, providing that all deposits made in institutions now existing which do business only as savings banks and are recognized as such by the laws of their respective States or by Congress, shall be exempt from taxation the same as deposits in savings institutions having no capital, although they have a capital stock or bond for the additional security of their depositors, and pay dividends thereon, and no tax shall be assessed upon the deposits made in such institutions or collected of them on said deposits, provided that all the profits of such savings banks, less than the above-mentioned dividends on stock, not exceeding at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, are divided among the depositors, and that the capital stock is invested only in the same class of securities as used for investing the deposits, and that interest at the rate of not less than four and a half per cent. be paid in all cases to their depositors, to be made good, if necessary, from the capital stock. This act was presented to the President, June 6, for approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress in which it originated within the ten days prescribed by the Constitution, it became a law without his approval.

APPOINTMENTS.

D. L. Watson has been appointed Collector of Customs for the Southern District of Oregon, vice David Bushey resigned. Mr. A. H. Holt, of Illinois, it is said, will be appointed Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau, vice Mr. Avery appointed Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

Lieut. Col. H. G. Wright, Lieut. Col. B. S. Alexander, and Major C. B. Comstock, of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army; Prof. Henry Mitchell, of the United States Coast Survey, and T. E. Sickles, W. Milnor Roberts, and H. D. Whitcomb, who have been appointed by the President a Board of Engineers, under the provisions of the act of June 23, for the purpose of making a survey of the mouth of the Mississippi River, with a view to determine the best method of obtaining and maintaining a depth of water sufficient for the purposes of commerce, either by a canal from said river to the Gulf or by deepening one or more of the natural outlets, were directed to assemble at New-York City on the 20th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of organizing and entering upon the performance of their duties. Lieut. Col. White is designated as President, and H. D. Whitcomb to disburse, under the direction of the board, the money appropriated to defray the cost of the survey. The President has also appointed Major G. R. Warren, Major H. L. Abbott, and Capt. W. H. H. Benvaurd, of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, Jackson E. Sickles, and Paul E. Hebert, to the Board of Commissioners to investigate and report a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi River subject to inundation, under the recent act of Congress authorizing the appointment of such board. Major Warren is designated as President, and Capt. Benyaurd disbursing officer thereof. The board will assemble at Newport, R. I., on the 20th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to organize and enter upon their duties.

"THE CHASM OF THE COLORADO."

The Congressional Library Committee have bought from Thomas Moran his picture of the "Chasm of the Colorado." It is the match to the "Cañon of the Yellowstone." These pictures will be placed opposite each other in the alcove of the Senate gallery.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Assistant Surgeon Lucien G. Hineberger has been ordered to the Naval Hospital at Mare Island, Cal.; Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. J. Simon, to the Norfolk Navy-yard; Commander J. P. Fyffe, detached from command of the Ajax; Commander E. K. Owen, from command of the Canonicus; Commander Chester Hatfield, from command of the Saugus; Commander A. R. Yates, from command of the Manhattan, and Commander James O'Kane, from command of the Mahopac, are ordered to return home and wait orders. Master H. Winslow has been detached from the Narragansett and ordered to report for duty in the North Pacific Station.

THE FIVE PER CENT. LOAN CIRCULAR.

The circular-letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the prominent bankers, prepared yesterday, inviting them to make proposals for the remainder of the new five per cent. loan, was not officially promulgated until to-day. The proposals offered were, therefore, considered informal.

RECENT OPINIONS BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The Attorney General has given the opinion that the State of Nebraska is not entitled to five per cent. upon the value of the reservations for the Indian tribes in that State. He has also given an opinion upon a question submitted to him by the Treasury Department, that in the disbursement of money for the new State, War and Navy Department building, the Secretary has control of the same.

PERSONAL.

The President and Mrs. Grant left at 5 P. M. for Long Branch. Secretary Bristow will leave here to-night for Louisville, Ky., and be absent about ten days. Secretary Fish also leaves this evening for his home in New-York. Secretary Belknap leaves here to-morrow with his family for New-London, Conn., and will remain there several days. His family will spend the Summer at that place.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

THE ASSETS PLACED BY BANK EXAMINER MEIGS AT NINETY PER CENT.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—It is reported that some of the depositors in the Freedman's Bank are selling their pass-books for less than their value, either from necessity, or in ignorance of the fact that Bank Examiner Meigs, after a thorough examination of the affairs of the bank, placed the assets, deducting bad and doubtful debts, at ninety-three cents on the dollar. The officers of the company say that with proper care on the part of the management the books will be worth more than that sum, and that a large dividend will be made at as early a day as possible.

The manager of the branch of the Freedman's Savings Bank in this City states that he expects the Commissioners will in the course of a month have sufficient funds to pay a first dividend of twenty per cent. to the depositors. There were no loans made during the past twelve months, and many of those previously effected are now falling due, so that the Board of Commissioners will soon have a good portion of the assets at their disposal. There were $200,000 lent on doubtful security, but some of this would, he said, be recovered, though how much he could not say. If the depositors throughout the country had not given the sixty days' notice the bank, he thought, would not have been forced to suspend. Under present circumstances the Trustees were not able to realize sufficient funds to meet the demands of the depositors, and were compelled to ask for the appointment of Commissioners to wind up the affairs of the institution. The Commissioners already named were yesterday approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SARATOGA.

THE OPENING OF THE SEASON.

LIFE AT THE HOTELS—A FAVORABLE OUTLOOK—THE LATEST ARRIVALS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Friday, July 3, 1874.

Public opinion is so changeable that the day may come when this place, now in the very noontide of its popularity, in the fullest flush of its fortunes, shall be eclipsed by a rival, and become as completely forgotten as Ballston Spa. Indeed, it seems to be the fate of all medicinal resorts to suffer such mutations of fortune, to be idolized at one time, and at another to be consigned to the everlasting lethe of oblivion. In England one can recount a long list of such places. Tunbridge Wells, Bath, Cheltenham, Harrowgate, have each in turn been the reigning sensation of the Summer, and have each in turn experienced the sharp pangs of the cruelest neglect. Some popular doctor discovered a new spring with peculiar properties, and the giddy throng flocked there expecting some miracle which never yet happened, such as a water that would restore youth, or make thin people plump, or give to bald people a luxuriant head of hair, or beautify the complexion, or cure the gout permanently. And though none of these things came to pass, the crowd went to the new place until some other was discovered, when again there came a migration to the new resort. But of Saratoga it may be said that, whether forgotten or remembered, this place does deserve well of the country. The waters of the different springs may easily be supplanted by others, for there is much more of imagination than of reality in their healing powers. But at Saratoga Americans were taught to understand the essentials of a good hotel. Nowhere in the world are there superior establishments, and in but few places can be found any as good. For this Saratoga deserves as long a reign of popularity as the fates can possibly decree, because this is rather an unusual circumstance. Bath gave to civilization an infernal machine known as a Bath chair and a hideous cake called a Bath bun; Tunbridge introduced to England those ornaments in *marqueterie* which one buys nowadays in Edinburgh as an exclusively Scotch idea. But beyond these things the watering-places of England have not gone, and the hotels there, if we may trust the opinions of contemporary writers, were odious. And on the Continent at the present time, even in Baden-Baden, the hotels are greatly inferior to those of capital cities, and have little ear-marks of provincialism. So that when we declare that the hotels at Saratoga are, all things considered, the best in the country, the compliment is an unusual one.

Year by year these establishments are becoming more and more huge, and the latest of them all, the United States, is a city of itself. That is, it will be, for it was considerably behindhand in opening, and though people are now streaming in fast, yet it cannot show by any means the same number as Congress Hall and the Grand Union. The Grand Hotel, which has been leased after considerable delays by John B. Cozzens, is in the same predicament. I should hardly be wrong if I declared that it had only just opened. It was only yesterday that the band arrived, and the day before came half their staff of waiters. To do common justice to these hotels, I must, therefore, defer any prolonged mention of them and their inhabitants until another letter. By that time, if present indications hold out, they will have received all the guests they can accommodate. For, though the season has been backward, still in the past few days the arrivals have been unprecedentedly numerous, and as the time for the college regatta and the races daws near there will be an influx which will rejoice the heart of every boniface.

The Clarendon, as the readers of THE TIMES well know, is the smallest of the first-class houses, but is acknowledged to be one of the best of all. Its situation on the brow of the hill, its pleasant surroundings of shady trees and lawns and flower-beds, and the unrivaled ability of the Lelands in keeping a hotel, have given this house a very agreeable preeminence. But its very smallness, its remarkable quiet, and the aristocratic character of its guests have prevented it from being a fashionable house. Its frequenters are for the most part of the good old Knickerbocker families, who have ever despised the vagaries of fashion, and who have been above it. Saratoga is famous for the brilliancy of the ladies' toilets, for the splendor of their diamonds, and the magnificence of their turn-outs. These things a visitor will not see at the Clarendon. Some of the hotels here are perpetual ball-rooms and endless banqueting halls. Go there when you will, the resonance of sounding brass falls upon the ear, and the rattle of knives and forks is a kind of castanet accompaniment. At the Clarendon they have no band. The piazzas and the parlors are filled with people who can converse, and who love to do it. Here are the bachelors of good family, prosperous and good looking, whom the belles of the place are dying to captivate, but who come here with their families, and seem to prefer it. Here are the Williamsons, the Lounds, the Lounsburys, several of the Browns, the great bankers, the McClintocks, of Pennsylvania; the Lathrops, of Albany; Ed. Mathews, of New-York, who loaned some of the most beautiful *cloisonné* enamel to the Metropolitan Art Museum; F. Chauncy, with his family; D. W. James and his family; James Delavalle, a Director of the Bank of Spain, with his family; A. S. Cameron, the President of the Bull's Head Bank, with his wife; Dr. Schenck, one of the pillars of Episcopalianism in Brooklyn, Rector of the Church of St. Ann's on the Heights; Smith, of Albany, the owner of the *Argus;* all the Van Wyckes, from Brooklyn; all the Hammersleys, from New-York; the De Rhams, the Schieffelins, the Beadells, Rev. A. L. Valois, of Montreal; Pierre Lorillard and his family, Henry Delafield, the Van Ness family, the Montieths, from Albany; Mr. Ruggles, the Corporation Attorney, with his wife; Mr. Munn, the editor of the *Scientific American;* R. L. Stuart and his wife, and Alexander Stewart and his wife, besides a whole host of Spaniards, with names which we dare not commit to the tender mercies of a printer. And though the Clarendon has no other fashionables under its roof, it shelters considerable beauty, for among the young ladies of the house are Miss Ten Broeck, Miss Lillie Smith, and Miss Ida Jones, of Albany; Miss Van Wyck, of Brooklyn; Miss Mathews, Miss Martinez, Miss De Rham, and Miss Beadel, of New-York.

Putting aside the Clarendon, which does every year exactly the same amount of business, and does not vary a half per cent. from one year to the other, the honors this season have undeniably been taken by the Grand Union, which has made a grand success. It is the most fashionable and the most brilliant house, and has attracted by far the greatest numbers. It is the only house which has done a brisk business in the past month, and its dances have been fairly thronged. That is to say, not by dancers, but by lookers-on, for it is the singularity of watering places, and specially of Saratoga, that the evening dances bring out twelve performers and twelve hundred spectators. I have seen at the Grand Union four couples spiritedly waltzing under the stares of at least a thousand spectators. The Lancers bring a few more people on the floor; but, judging by all appearances, dancing is doomed by fashion. There are many persons here of high distinction. Here is Aristarchi Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, and Count Leidenfelt, of the Austrian Embassy; Wash McLean, with his family, including his beautiful daughter, Mrs. Gen. Hazen, whose husband is on frontier service in Dakota; Mrs. Joseph Seligman, wife of the wealthy banker, who recently founded a Hebrew professorship at Cornell, and who is accompanied by a pretty daughter, Miss Bella Seligman, come to drink the waters, and by a beautiful married daughter, Mrs. Hellman, whose husband is a Director of the Bank of New-Orleans. Then there are also the Zabriskies, from New-Jersey; the De Golyers, from Chicago; the Durants, of New-York: A. G. Lathrop and his family; the Fields, of St. Louis, the great dry goods house, rivals of Potter Palmer, of Chicago; the Randells, of St. Louis: A. T. Stewart, come to enjoy himself if possible; Col. Thomas and family, of Boston; C. G. Judson, of New-York, with his family; Mr. B. F Carver, A. Boody and wife, the Sangers, the Snyders, and others.

Congress Hall is the regatta house of the year. It has been a little behind in point of numbers until within the past few days, when arrivals have been numerous by every one of the twenty-eight trains. The proprietors, Messrs. Hathorn & Southgate, have won the esteem and regard of all the boating clubs by their untiring efforts to promote their comfort in every possible way. The colleges of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and the Wesleyan have their head-quarters here, and many of the college secret societies have secured rooms here also. When the hops begin then will come the revenge of this house, for their ball-room is, in my opinion and in that of all with whom I have conversed, confessedly the most magnificent in the place. It is connected with the second floor of the hotel proper by a light and graceful iron bridge, which to the ladies is a great charm, as it permits a little bewitching hesitation and trepidation, very taking with the sterner sex, who love to be protectors—especially when there is no danger. The ball-room is 150 feet long and 50 feet broad, and without any pillar or supporting obstruction of any kind. The height, independent of the cornice, must be about thirty feet. The cornice is broad and handsome, and the ceiling is very finely frescoed. It is a magnificent room for a genuine after-supper galop, and then the cool air on the bridge is so delightful to the heated dancers. The Congress is Commodore Vanderbilt's house. He is expected daily, and with him his son William H. Vanderbilt. Augustus Schell is here already with his family, and also Robert Schell, a relative, but of what degree I confess ignorance. Also, J. M. Morrison, President of the Manhattan Bank; Wm. Sloane, the great carpet dealer, with his family; Mrs. P. H. Drake and family, (the Plantation Bitters;) A. R. Shattuck, the banker; Gardner Colby, of Boston, President of the Winconsin Railway; Carlisle Norwood, of New-York, President of the Lorillard Insurance Company; C. W. Chapin, of Springfield, Mass., President of Boston and Albany Road; J. H. Schoenberger, of Pittsburg, one of the great iron magnates of that State; H. Trowbridge, a leading manufacturer of New-Haven; Sand C. Cobb, his Honor the Mayor of Boston; James F. Simmons, a leading capitalist of Providence; Messrs. Heaton, Catherwood, and Baker, all leading merchants of Philadelphia; H. A. Shroeder, of Mobile; George F. Peabody, of Philadelphia; B. Williamson, present Chancellor of New-Jersey; Charles A. Cheever, a prominent lawyer of New-York; A. Seemuller, of Baltimore; S. M. De Escuriaza, of Cuba; B. F. Wheelwright, President Greenwich Savings Bank; Joseph Barber, a friend of Commodore Vanderbilt; Mrs. Griswold, whose son is in the Columbia crew; S. L. Hall, of the Appleton firm; Mrs. A. F. Rees, mother of Frank Rees, Captain of the Columbia boat; R. Acosta, a wealthy Cuban; D. S. Gregory, brother-in-law of the famous Catlin, and the famous capitalist par excellence of Jersey City. Besides these there are many families expected soon, some of them connected with the great regatta, and others coming for their own pleasure only. GAR.

LONG BRANCH.

A LARGE INFLUX OF VISITORS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 3.—Over 3,000 people arrived here to-day. An extra steamer was placed on the line to accommodate the vast crowd which had gathered at the dock in New-York on their way to Long Branch. The railroad accommodations were excellent, all trains arriving on time. The West End, Ocean, Mansion, and Howland Hotels are crowded with guests, many of whom were turned away from these hotels for want of accommodation, and were distributed at the other hotels along the shore. Hops are being given in all the principal hotels, and Long Branch is at its fashionable height. The influx of visitors augurs well for the season, which bids fair to be as successful as any preceding.

At the Western Hotel are Senators Powell Clayton, J. P. Jones, William M. Stewart, Hon. Charles E. Kortright, British Consul, of Philadelphia; Gov. John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania; Sheriff William R. Leeds, Treasurer Peter Widener, Robert Tittamary, Robert Fox, Harry C. Selby, of Philadelphia; Hon. Alonzo B. Cornell, Wm. Butler Duncan, Assistant District Attorney Lyons, of New-York; Gen. Benjamin F. Blanchard, of Gov. Dix's Staff; Theodore Moss, John Lester Wallack, Hon. Larry Jerome, Deputy Surveyor Brainerd Howell, Robert R. Noah, Dr. D. Davidson, Alexander Henriques, Henry Clews, Robert L. Cutting, Charley Osborne, Dr. Henry, Edward J. Lewis, John Thompson, and others.

THE STEAMER FARADAY SAFE.

DETENTION BY FOGS—DEPARTURE FROM TORBAY JUNE 30.

HALIFAX, July 3.—Communication has been had with the steam-ship Faraday. After leaving Halifax she experienced continuous fogs near Torbay and was greatly delayed. It is hoped that she will reach Portsmouth in a few days. All well. Intelligence has been received that she left Torbay on the 30th ult. The report of the wreck of the Faraday was sent from Pictou to the news-room here by E. W. Chipman, of Halifax. Mr. Chipman, in a letter to the *Press* this morning, says he obtained the information from Wm. Earle, of the cable staff at Port Hastings, who said he got it from St. Pierre.

WHY NO NEWS OF THE FARADAY'S MOVEMENTS WERE RECEIVED.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, July 3.—Yesterday Messrs. Siemens, owners of the Faraday, sent a cable dispatch to Mr. Harrison directing him to go in search of that steamer. He came by special intercolonial train last night, and hired a tug and left Halifax at 4 o'clock this morning. Messrs. J. & B. Seeton received this morning, after Mr. Harrison had left, the intelligence telegraphed above. Torbay is without telegraphic communication, and as the employes knew nothing of the anxiety, they made no effort to communicate. This accounts for the delay in obtaining information.

PARDONED BY GOV. MOSES.

CHARLESTON, July 23.—Gov. Moses yesterday pardoned the three County Commissioners of Marion County, lately convicted of malfeasance in office, and sentenced to imprisonment.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., July 3.—The Sturtevant murder case was given to the jury at 5:30 P. M. to-day, who, after an absence of about two and a half hours, returned with a verdict of murder in the first degree.

A VESSEL STRUCK BY LIGHTNING AND DESTROYED.

NEWCASTLE, Del., July 3.—During a heavy thunder-storm, last evening, an unknown vessel lying below Wilmington Creek was struck by lightning and burned to the water's edge. No information has been obtained as to the name of the vessel or fate of the crew.

SEVERE THUNDER-STORM IN DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 3.—During a severe thunder-storm last night the cotton mills of James Riddle, Son & Co. were struck by lightning and set on fire. The fire was quickly suppressed and but little damage was done. The storm was more severe South. At Newark, many trees in the College Campus were blown down. Three buildings were struck by lightning and several unroofed. At Elkton, a hotel was unroofed and considerable other damage done.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 3.—Ernest Ortwein, who was convicted of the murder of the Hamnett family, was to-day sentenced to be hanged, by Judge Stowe. Ortwein seemed perfectly indifferent, manifesting no signs of emotion.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE STEAM-SHIP BRITANNIC OF THE WHITE STAR LINE.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.—There is no foundation for the story that the White Star Line steam-ship Britannic has been refused a passenger certificate. The certificate was promptly granted, and she sailed on Thursday last with ninety-five saloon and 320 steerage passengers.

ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT WITH REFERENCE TO THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

LONDON, July 3.—In the House of Lords, to-night, the Earl of Denbigh asked whether England was to be represented in the Brussels Congress. He said the papers relating thereto had an underhand appearance. The programme of the so-called Universal Society indicated that it was primarily designed to promote humanity, particularly in relation to the treatment of prisoners of war. It now appeared that the Emperor of Russia fathered the whole affair. The programme contained articles dealing with every contingency of war. Some of the proposed rules might cripple naval actions.

The Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, replied that the feeling of uneasiness was not at all unnatural or unfounded, and he was glad of an opportunity to say something to dispel it. The British Government had deferred its answer to the invitation to participate in the Congress until the latest moment. It had given no particular encouragement to the project, but as all the great European Powers had consented to take part in a Congress which aimed at the mitigation of suffering, it was thought that an absolute and unconditional refusal would be liable to misrepresentation, and the Government had therefore decided to accept the invitation, stipulating that England was not to be required to discuss the rules of international law governing the relations of belligerents, or undertake any new engagements in regard to general principles. The scope of the Congress did not include matters relating to maritime warfare. England would not send a representative unless she was distinctly assured on these points, and especially on the last. In any case, her representative would not be empowered to consent to the adoption of any new rules. He would simply watch and report the proceedings, the Government reserving full liberty of action.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

LONDON, July 3.—Mr. James H. Deakin has been returned to Parliament from Launceston, Cornwall.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 4—5 A. M.—The Crown Prince Frederick William, of Germany, and the Princess Victoria, his wife, have arrived at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight.

FRANCE.

MANIFESTO OF THE COUNT OF CHAMBORD TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

PARIS, July 3.—The Count De Chambord has issued the following manifesto:

FRENCHMEN: You have required temporary expedients of safety. The country now seems to be on the eve of fresh dangers. France has need of royalty. My birth made me your King. I would be wanting in the most sacred of duties if I neglected to make a supreme effort to overthrow the interposing barriers of prejudice. I am aware of the accusations against me. I have remained silent in order not to add to the difficulties of the illustrious soldier who protects you. Because of the accumulation of errors and falsehoods silence is no longer permissible. Persons have pretended to understand from previous declarations that I placed the royal power above the laws and dreamed of unheard-of governmental combinations based upon absolutism and arbitrary ideas. The French Christian monarchy is a limited monarchy in its very essence. It borrows nothing from Governments of fortune which promise boundless prosperity and lead to ruin. This limited monarchy admits of the existence of two Chambers, one nominated by the King and the other elected by the nation, according to legally established suffrage. The union of the people and the King enabled the ancient monarchy to frustrate for centuries the calculations of those seeking to domineer over the people by contending against the King. It is untrue that my policy is at variance with the aspirations of the country. We both desire the strong reparative powers which a durable alliance with the monarchy alone can give. I wish the representatives of the nation to be vigilant auxiliaries for the examination of questions submitted to them; but will not brave barren parliamentary struggles from which the sovereign often issues powerless and weakened. In rejecting the foreign and imported formula, with its King who reigns but does not govern, I feel myself in harmony with the immense majority. I am now, as before, ready. The house of France is sincerely reconciled. Let there be a truce to our divisions. Is it not time to restore prosperity and grandeur to France with the venerable royalty?"

SPAIN.

DISCRIMINATING TONNAGE DUES ON VESSELS BOUND FOR AMERICA.

CADIZ, July 3.—The Customs authorities here are now exacting tonnage dues of two pesetas per ton upon vessels clearing for America, and one peseta per ton on all craft sailing for European ports. No warning was given that these duties would be imposed other than a decree published in the official gazette.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE NORTH—THE GARRISON OF BILBAO.

LONDON, July 4—5 A. M.—Dispatches from Madrid say it is supposed that active operations will be resumed by the Republicans in Navarre within a fortnight.

The garrison of Bilbao, having been much weakened by the departure of reinforcements to the Army of the North, has withdrawn from its advanced positions outside of the town. The abandoned lines were immediately occupied by the Carlists.

MOROCCO.

REVOLUTION IN TANGIERS—THE REBELS HOLDING THE OFFICIAL BUILDINGS.

LONDON, July 4.—A revolution has broken out in Tangiers. At last account the rebels were masters of the official buildings.

INDIA.

FAVORABLE REPORTS FROM THE REGIONS OF THE FAMINE.

CALCUTTA, July 3.—Reports from everywhere where the famine has prevailed are of a most favorable nature. The crops are in excellent condition. The number of persons employed at the relief works has decreased to 250,000, and only 400,000 people are now being fed by the Government.

CUBA.

THE LATE MARSHAL MANUEL CONCHA.

HAVANA, July 3.—The religious and military ceremonies to-day in honor of the memory of Marshal Concha were of the most imposing character.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE REDEMPTION.

CIRCULAR OF THE TREASURY PRESCRIBING RULES TO BE OBSERVED.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A circular was issued to-day from the Treasury Department prescribing regulations governing the redemption of national bank notes. The notes of national banks other than gold banks may be forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption under the Government contract with the Adams Express Company in sums of $1,000, or any multiple thereof, by any person, company, firm, or corporation situated within the territory covered by the contract. Remittances may be made up of the notes of various banks, from banks and other parties situated without the territory covered by the contract, and should be marked "under Government contract with the Adams Express Company from ——, (the point of connection with that company.) The charges should be prepaid to that point, and the bills therefor should be sent to the Treasurer for reimbursement to the consignors. Remittances of any other amounts than even multiples of $1,000 will not be received under Government contract, but the charges thereon must be paid by the consignors. Assistant Treasurers and designated depositories of the United States, will select from the funds in their custody, and from those which shall hereafter be received by them, all notes of national banks, other than gold banks, which are worn, defaced, mutilated, or otherwise unfit for circulation, and will forward them to the Treasurer, from time to time, under the Government contract with Adams Express Company. When practicable, the remittances should be made in sums of $1,000 or an even multiple thereof. Notes equalling or exceeding three-fifths of their original proportions, if in such condition that their genuineness be clearly ascertained, and if the name of the bank and the signature of one of its officers are distinguishable, will be redeemed for their full face value. Fragments less than three-fifths will not be redeemed by the Treasurer, but should be presented for redemption to the banks by which the notes were issued. Provided such fragments as those last mentioned be received by the Treasurer, they will be returned to the parties by whom they were forwarded. The Government contract with Adams Express Company extends to and includes all points within the United States "accessible through established express lines, reached by continuous railway connection," but does not extend westward beyond Omaha and Nebraska City, in Nebraska, and Atchison and Leavenworth in Kansas, nor include the lines of Wells, Fargo & Co. in Missouri and Iowa. The contract covers the lines of the following express companies: Adams, American, Merchants' Union, Central, Earl's, Eastern, Harnden's, Hope, Howard's National, New-Jersey, Southern, Union, United States, and United States and Canada. Returns for remittances from private parties will in all cases be made by express to the parties from whom the bank notes have been received, in new legal-tender notes or fractional currency of such denominations as may be asked for. The proceeds of remittances from Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries will be placed to their credit in the general account, unless a request shall accompany the remittance that return be made in new legal-tender notes or fractional currency. The resolutions also contain explicit instructions regarding the manner of inclosing and sending the notes. The packages must be put up in boxes, or in wrappers of stout paper or cloth, tied with strong twine, secured by careful sealing, and plainly marked on the outside with the amount and nature of the contents, the full name and Post Office address of the consignor, and the fact that they are forwarded under the Government contract with Adams Express Company. A letter of advice, written or not, less than half a sheet of commercial note paper must be put inside the package, and a duplicate letter should be sent by mail to the Treasurer on the day that the remittance is forwarded.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 4—1 A. M.—The following are the probabilities for to-day:

For Northern New-England, Northern New-York, and the lower lake region, local rains will prevail, with east or south winds, slight changes in temperature, and falling barometer.

For Southern New-England and the Middle Atlantic, generally clear weather, east to south winds, rising temperature, and falling barometer.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	59°	67°	3:30 P. M.	70°	82°
6 A. M.	60°	69°	6 P. M.	60°	78°
9 A. M.	63°	73°	9 P. M.	55°	76°
12 M.	64°	79°	12 P. M.	55°	69°

Average temperature yesterday....74⅛°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year....60¼°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About 8 o'clock yesterday fire was discovered in the drying-room of Hamilton Mills, on Mill street, Paterson, N. J. The mill is used by Bachman & Co., who manufacture woolen shawls. An alarm was given, and the firemen were soon on the spot. The flames, owing to the combustible material which was stowed in the building, gained such headway that before the firemen could get to work the fire was beyond control. The efforts of the men were then directed to saving the store-rooms buildings, in which they succeeded. About 15,000 pounds of wool was damaged and rendered almost useless by water. The loss does not exceed $15,000; fully insured.

A brick building belonging to the Central Railroad Company, and near the depot, in Somerville, N. J., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. R. H. Gano, a sash and blind maker, who occupied part of the building, lost $2,500; James Brown, carpenter, lost $1,000. It is not known how the flames originated.

Three small dwellings on Eady street, Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, and two business houses on Sixteenth street, were destroyed by fire on Thursday night, which originated from the explosion of a kerosene lamp in a Chinaman's house. The loss will not exceed $10,000.

Charles Sonders' shingle mill, at Chichester, N. H., was struck by lightning during a thunder storm on Thursday, and burned. Loss, $1,500; no insurance. In the same shower a house at Pittsfield, owned by Frank P. Barry, was struck and damaged.

Between the hours of 1 and 2 yesterday morning Henry Loth's mill for the manufacture of sewing-machine cases, at the corner of Broad and Wallace streets, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire. The loss is $60,000, and insurance $40,000.

CONGRESSMAN HOOPER DECLINES A RE-ELECTION.

BOSTON, July 3.—Samuel Hooper, of the Fourth Massachusetts District follows Messrs. Dawes, G. F. Hoar, and E. R. Hoar in declining a re-election to Congress. He will have served fourteen years.

A MAN TARRED AND FEATHERED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 3.—George Ferguson, Jr., of Lawrenceburg, Ind., was tarred and feathered by the people of that place this afternoon, because of his using indecent language to two little girls.

THE SPANISH REPUBLICS.

ECUADOR AND THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

THE TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PERU—PRIESTLY INTOLERANCE IN PERU—AN AMERICAN PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO EDUCATION PUBLICLY BURNED.

Advices from South and Central America, by way of Panama, to June 23 have come to hand, and contain the following:

ECUADOR.

The Government of Chili had invited that of Ecuador to take part in the Exposition of Chili, and a special commission was named in Ecuador for the purpose. Although the feelings of the people there were in the highest degree friendly to Chili, the invitation came too late, as the funds to spare in the public treasury had been appropriated to contributing to the exhibition in the United States of America, in 1876, by the Legislature, and the commission found that the Government could not also contribute to the Chili exhibition.

PERU.

The revolutionary movements of Cuzco, Puno, and Arequipa were speedily subdued, but further trouble had arisen from religious intolerance. After having established a very creditable school system throughout the country, the Government found it necessary not only to bestow its attention upon the institutions themselves but also to place such means for self-improvement in the hands of the directors and masters of the schools as would fit them for their positions. A periodical published in New-York was especially recommended to the President, and orders were given to subscribe for 3,000 copies (in Spanish) for distribution among the schools. One of these periodicals happened to fall into the hands of a missionary priest in Arequipa, whereupon he assembled his flock, denounced the periodical as heretical, and insisted that all the numbers of it should be burned in the public square. This was done by a mob of willing men, and especially willing women, who at the same time denounced the Government as irreligious. The Prefect became frightened, and assisted the fanatics in destroying all the numbers of the periodical. When this became known in Lima, the Minister of Public Worship addressed an energetic remonstrance to the Bishop of Arequipa, holding that functionary responsible for the riotous proceedings of his subordinates, and remarking that, if this periodical was objectionable, complaint should have been made to the Government instead of resorting to violence.

The work on the Oroya Railroad is apparently completed. The locomotives now reach the bridge of Chaupichaca, twenty-four Spanish leagues from Lima, and as soon as this bridge is finished the rails will be laid to the Infernillo, two leagues further on.

The Galena tunnel, 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, is being rapidly pushed forward, 1,220 metres (more than half) having been thus far bored.

The ratifications of the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, and the treaty of extradition between the United States and Peru, was signed on the 28th of May by J. De la Riva Agnero, Minister of Foreign Relations of Peru, and Mr. Thomas, Minister of the United States to Peru, and the treaty is now in operation.

Two commercial houses have been declared bankrupt by the Tribunal of the Consulate. One is Mr. Juan De Ugarte, and the other Messrs. Marrow & Co.

CHILI.

On the 8th of May the military escort of the engineers employed in surveying the line of railway to Chili was attacked by a body of Indians near La Verde, on the southern frontier of Santa Fé. Twelve Indians were killed and four wounded. The commander of the escort, Major Orellana, and four soldiers were wounded. The engineers escaped with cut injury.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company has offered to buy up, at a reasonable rate, all the shares of the Chilian South American Steam-ship Company, but the latter declined to accept the proposal.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The mercantile mail from the United States for the South Coast per steam-ship Henry Chauncey could not be assorted in time at Aspinwall to be forwarded by the passenger train, and was therefore left behind. The steam-ship Santiago had already been detained twenty-four hours, and could not be kept back longer.

The relations between Colombia and Venezuela still continue in an unsatisfactory state.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

The proposed meeting of the Presidents of the five Central American States in the City of Guatemala has been given up. The proposal is now considered by the press of Arcaroguа to have been made in the interest of peace, but that it would have tended to such a result, or led to the federation of Central America is more than doubtful. The people desire to see Central America united, but would not likely accept it if forced on them by the Governments.

SALVADOR.

This republic continues quiet, commerce and agriculture flourish, and the earthquake-ruined capital is fast being rebuilt. Although Congress had given leave to Gen. Gonzalez to visit Guatemala to have an interview with President Barrios, the voyage was not carried out. Family matters and prudence dictated that it would be safer for him not to go out of the republic.

NICARAGUA.

The attention of this republic is taken up with the subject of elections for next President. It was considered that Don Pedro J. Chamarro, the leader of the Liberal Party, would be chosen.

HONDURAS.

The situation of this republic is considered still gloomy, and in no way cheering. In addition to the long list of political evils and disturbances, the country in general is threatened with a scarcity of food as almost to amount to a famine. This worst of all misfortunes is attributed to the neglect of crops and farming, caused by civil warfare. The crop of cereals has been exceedingly small, and even Indian corn is not to be had.

GUATEMALA.

Telegraphic communication has been established between Guatemala and Salvador. The Government has decided to contribute to the exhibition in the United States, to be opened in Philadelphia in 1876. By a recent steamer $10,000 were remitted to England to pay the dividend of the Federal debt of the 1st of August next. The next steamer will take $60,000 in American gold for the payment of the dividend of April last on the loan of 1869.

THE AFFAIRS OF JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. will be glad to know that E. M. Lewis, the Trustee, has received a letter from the President of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company inclosing a check for a dividend on $1,500,000 of stock held for the estate, amounting to $37,500 in gold, which was exchanged for currency, and produced over $41,000. Other dividends will follow as the season progresses, as this property is exceedingly well managed and prosperous. The policy of the Oregon Navigation Company has been uniform for the last twenty years, first to pay every dollar of expenses and indebtedness, and then to divide out to the stockholders monthly all the cash surplus.

THE MONTANA STAGE ROBBED.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 3.—The Montana stage was robbed at 11:30 last night at Big Dry Creek, twenty-five miles south of Pleasant Valley, by four masked men, armed with shot-guns. The south coach was stopped first, run into the brush side of the road, and held until the north coach came along. T. C. Jackson and a passenger named Billings, on the north coach, were robbed. Billings lost $360, and the robbers, recognizing Jackson, returned him his money. A passenger named Jones, on the south coach, was robbed of $60. The treasure-box of Wells, Fargo & Co. was broken open, and everything of value taken. The loss is not known.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA AND REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1873; embracing political, civil, military, and social affairs; public documents, biography, statistics, commerce, finance, literature, science, agriculture, and mechanical industry. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1874.

Either as a work of reference, or for the purpose of keeping the general reader well informed upon the history of the present time, this publication has no rival. It is a yearly newspaper; the object of the proprietors being to furnish an annual epitome of all the leading events, both at home and abroad, for the previous twelve months. But the history of the world, even for so short a period, is not in these times to be comprised within the limits of a volume of 780 pages; hence the record is in all cases brief, and the value of the work for future historians will be mainly that of an index and guide. In questions pertaining to the affairs of the United States, it will be also used in many instances as authoritative; but the articles relating to foreign questions, except where they consist wholly of statistical compilations, will have to be read in connection with other writings, and a full comparison made. The progress made in the leading branches of science has been indicated with much judgment. It is necessarily imperfect, but the selections chosen to illustrate the extent and direction of it could scarcely have been better. References, for example, to the subjects of astronomy, chemistry, geography, &c., will illustrate our meaning. About a hundred pages are devoted to the proceedings of Congress, and accordingly a very fair sketch of the history of that body during the memorable session of 1873 is given. It is concise, but it contains all the most prominent features, and for the ordinary reader who wishes to obtain a general conception of the proceedings at Washington without being compelled to wade through a mass of extraneous detail, it is the best account to be had. Another important article is that upon literature and literary progress, wherein we find a list of the new books that have been published during the year, with a few particulars of the leading features of the more important. The obituaries, although apparently complete, are open, we think, to a more convenient arrangement. Under the head of "Obituaries," for instance, is a large number of names arranged chronologically, according to the time of death of the individual. But the names of many of the most important personages who died during the year are not there. They have to be looked for under a special heading, and the reader who is not aware of this is apt to think that they have been omitted. The advantages of this plan—for it has some—would be retained, and the inconvenience prevented, if every name were placed in the list of "obituaries," and reference there made to the places where more detailed accounts of the life of the person were to be found. The present volume appears to be remarkably free from error. The several papers upon foreign topics might have been prepared with a little more care, but all are useful for reference. How it comes to be stated that the Anglican Church has established a number of dioceses in the United States we cannot understand, or whether to attribute it to a slip of the pen of the compiler, or to a mistake of the printer. It has generally been charged to the Anglican Church, and we believe, with some justice, that it has not even one place of worship within the United States. This, however, is the most glaring error we have been able to discover. The work is one of considerable value, and should find a place on the shelves of modern libraries far beyond the limits of America.

THE WINTER OF THE HEART AND OTHER POEMS. By ZAVARR WILMSHURST. New-York: DODD & MEAD. 1874.

A history of all the books which rhymesters of, let us say, the last quarter of a century, have offered to the public, would be instructive and useful. It would certainly be instructive to ourselves, for we have no knowledge whatever as to the ultimate fate of these books. We cannot believe that the public buys them all. And yet publishers seem to be readily enough found who will undertake their publication. The only explanation seems to be in the assumption that the authors have plenty of spare cash to devote upon the altar of self-esteem—a theory which is by no means improbable when it is remembered that they are invariably "poets" who move in a sphere far beyond the boundaries of literature. If any one should act upon our suggestion, we wish him to remember that he is indebted to Mr. Wilmshurst for finding it in this place, and that *The Winter of the Heart* must assuredly be included in the "history." Mr. Wilmshurst favored us with some advance sheets of his "poems" a short time ago, and we were at once struck by their profundity. Here is the first stanza of a piece that appears under the title of "La Prima Donna:"

"The lark, from low and leafy throng,
That sings to heaven's throne,
And thee we know embodied song
Ere either trills a tone:
Already silent music fills
Thine every grace and wile,
And all the music it distills
Is garnered in thy smile."

The depth of meaning there is vast. We have not been able to reach it ourselves, but we commend the passage to others in the hope that they may be more successful, for we suppose there ought to be some meaning in it. We abstain from giving the second stanza out of consideration for our readers. A specimen of the poet's grammar will be less bewildering, such as he affords us in the following, which he calls "Left:"

"Here lies the mother
Stretched on her bier,
Feeling no sorrow,
Knowing no fear;
There lies her baby
Smiling in sleep;
Which is the happiest?
Which should we weep?

The beauty of those lines is beyond our comprehension, too; but the poetry of these next is fully equal to it. They are all about a "Lakelet;" and Mr. Wilmshurst says:

"It soothes to watch the lakelet sleep
In lucid purity,
And show the treasures of its deep
As free as infancy."

Infancy freely showing the treasures of its deep is very ingenious—not to say novel. It is something to get originality nowadays. But there is no lack of it in *The Winter of the Heart*, although we can offer but one more illustration, which, taken at random, comes from a piece entitled "Sweet Death:"

"Pale as a flower, plucked by grim death,
A maiden lay.
Her bloom and beauty—all but breath,
Had flown away,
And left her eyes large, wide, and blue,
Orbs of pure heaven,
And to her veins of violet hue
Distinctness given;
Till the close clinging to each bone
Made her almost a skeleton."

The careful reader will find at least three very original features in that stanza. Yet notwithstanding all his qualities, if we were disposed, which we are not, to offer Mr. Wilmshurst any advice, we should counsel him to give up being a poet. Modern intelligence is hardly competent to secure for him a favorable appreciation of his peculiar genius.

THE AMERICAN YACHT LIST FOR 1874. Published with the official sanction and under the patronage of the New-York Yacht Club. Compiled by NIELS ALSEN, Steward of the New-York Yacht Club. New-York: L. H. BIGLOW & Co. 1874.

This useful little volume contains a complete register of the yachts of the United States and Canada, with lists of officers, names of owners, and various particulars as to size, measurements, &c., so far as it has been found possible to get the necessary returns. There are also *fac similes* in chromo-lithograph of the several club signals, besides a collection of data that are always interesting to yachtsmen—such as a tide-table for the year, the moon's phases, and certain acts of the Legislature bearing upon the licensing of yachts. The work is handsomely got up, and will prove of great value for reference.

THE AMERICAN TRAVELER'S GUIDE. Harper's Handbook for Travelers in Europe and the East, being a Guide through Great Britain and Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, and Spain. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. With over 100 Maps and Plans of Cities. In three volumes. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. Paris: GALIGNANI & Co. London: SAMSON LOW & Co. 1874.

Although described as in three volumes, the publishers have also put this work into a single form for the convenience of travelers who may desire to make the entire European tour, and in this complete state it must be described as the best guide book that is published on this side of the Atlantic. As its reputation has been growing up for some twelve or thirteen years, it is not necessary for us to enter into any lengthened description of its contents. From year to year it appears to grow in size, and every care seems to have been taken to make it as accurate and as complete as possible. We have not been able to detect any errors of any importance. Not the least valuable part is a catalogue of the best routes between the principal places, with the time occupied for each, and the railway fares. There are also estimates of the general cost of a European tour, which are useful as showing at least what is possible; but the utility of the work would, we think, be yet more increased if some idea could be given through the text of the various charges which a traveler is chiefly liable to in each locality, as well as the cost of going from place to place. This might be attained without much difficulty, and would help very much to lighten some of the troubles which a person in a strange country necessarily has to encounter at times. The maps in this book are, as a general rule, clear and always correct.

LEVEY'S SOUTH AMERICAN, ASIATIC, AND OCEANIC BUSINESS DIRECTORY. New-York: The Foreign Directory Company. 1874.

We cannot overrate the value which such a book as this will be to business men whose transactions may lead them into correspondence with any of the countries which it refers to. All branches of trade are included in the directory, which comprises a long series of nations, Cuba and the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Chili, Peru, Australia, New-Zealand, India, China, Japan, and British Columbia. The principal towns in all of these are fully represented, and in every case a long list is given of the principal business firms in each. There is also a list of the shipping merchants and commission houses in London, and some of the chief towns of England. In addition to this, notice is made of the products of each country, its imports and exports, Customs tariff, names of Consuls, banks, insurance companies, public officers, &c., with a list of steamers, and the fares and dates of sailing, means of transportation of freights, and other information of a useful kind. The publishers state that the utmost care has been taken to secure accuracy on all points, and, except in one trifling instance, we have not been able to detect an error. It would appear, therefore, to merchants desirous of extending their connection over any of the countries we have named, and which include a large part of the most valuable field now open to enterprise, this publication is of much importance.

THE COAL TRADE.—A compendium of valuable information relative to coal production, prices, transportation, &c., at home and abroad, with many facts worthy of preservation. By FREDERICK G. SAWARD. New-York: 1874.

For purposes of reference in regard to all business matters connected with the coal trade, Mr. Saward's compilation may be accepted as a standard authority. It is for business men and statisticians, and not a scientific work. But it contains concise descriptions of many of the principal coal fields, besides a vast amount of tabular information of much value and interest. Although chiefly relating to the fields of this country, it is not devoted to them exclusively, but comprises also some data from European reports. The figures which have reference to production, exports and imports, tonnage rates, prices, and other matters, have been prepared apparently with much care, and are not a little instructive. We understand it to be the intention of the author to publish future editions of this useful compendium with corrections to date, so that a permanent as well as an accurate authority on the trade shall be provided.

THE CHRONICLES OF BALTIMORE: Being a complete history of "Baltimore Town" and Baltimore City, from the earliest period to the present time. By Col. J. THOMAS SCHARF, Member of the Maryland Historical Society, &c. Baltimore: TURNBULL BROTHERS. 1874.

The author of this volume does not seem to have aspired to the writing of a history, but rather to the collection of the materials for one. His plan has the recommendation of simplicity. He seeks only to chronicle the leading events "through the years in their order," but he has done this with so much accuracy, completeness, and thorough attention to detail that his claim to have produced an Encyclopædia of Baltimorean history is not unwarranted. It is the most comprehensive work of the kind we have met with, and although not swelled out with unimportant matters—as too many of these local histories are—there is nothing of interest, so far as we can judge, which has been neglected by the compiler. Careful research and marked ability of execution are everywhere evident, and although we should like to have seen some of the records of events quoted from a greater variety of sources, the work must be pronounced quite worthy of the city it represents, as well as a useful aid to the future historian of our country.

TRANSATLANTIC AND COASTWISE STEAM-SHIP FUNNEL MARKS, HOME FLAGS, AND NIGHT SIGNALS. By FORBES TOWNSEND. New-York: PELLETREAU & RAYNOR. 1874.

AMERICAN YACHTS, with the Club Flags and Private Signals. By ARTHUR GRANVILLE. New-York: PELLETREAU & RAYNOR. 1874.

These two charts, well drawn and colored, are contained in a small, handy book, which may be conveniently carried, and will be found useful for reference. It is corrected to the month of May in this current year. There is also a list of the life-saving stations on our coast, and of the New-York and New-Jersey pilot-boats, with rates of pilotage. It will be found a useful little book by all whose business or pleasure takes them much about the bay.

COL. THEODORE O'HARA.

Gov. Leslie, of Kentucky, has directed Gen. Thomas Taylor to proceed to Columbia, Ga., and superintend the removal thence of the remains of Col. Theodore O'Hara, for reinterment at Frankfort, Ky., in pursuance of an act of the State Legislature. Theodore O'Hara, the New-Orleans *Picayune* says, "was a striking embodiment of the highest virtues of the Celtic character. A native of Kentucky, of Irish lineage, he was endowed with a heroic soul, the spirit of a Chevalier Bayard, and the fervor and imagination of a poet. These qualities naturally impelled him to the field, where they could be displayed in the most conspicuous form. He was a soldier by nature and ambition. He could not contemplate a struggle of arms without insensibly gliding into a sympathy with the one side or the other. And he always espoused the weaker side. His first experience in war was as an officer of the gallant battalion under Narciso Lopez, which effected a landing on the Island of Cuba in 1850, and captured and held the large town of Cardenas. In that expedition he was badly wounded. His next adventure in war was in our late sectional struggle, where he bore a prominent part as the most trusted aid of the lamented Sidney Johnston through all the trying scenes of that chieftain's short career. When Johnston was sent for by Breckinridge to make that last great charge of the Kentucky division, which decided the first day's conflict, but at so fearful a sacrifice, he selected O'Hara from his staff to accompany him, requesting the others to halt and await his return. He returned—but like the Grecian hero—on his shield. O'Hara was by his side in the fatal charge, and was one of the bearers of the stretcher upon which the body of the hero was borne to the rear. Kentucky has vindicated her renown and her grateful appreciation of her worthy sons by demanding that his remains should be restored to the soil of the old State which he loved so well."

FOR THE ISTHMUS.

DOWN THE COAST, PAST CUBA, TO KINGSTON.

A SEA VOYAGE TO THE TROPICS—THE ARRIVAL AT KINGSTON—THE TOWN AND ITS POPULATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP HENRY CHAUNCEY, }
Tuesday, June 16, 1874. }

The dim, shadowy outline of the South American coast, which stands out ahead from amid hazy surrounding this morning, seems to have set the passengers of the Henry Chauncey to thinking of the propriety of jotting down a few reminiscences of a pleasant voyage for the gratification of friends at home in the North. In imitation of the example set, your correspondent sits with a gray goose-quill in his hand, while the events of the past ten days on the sea are reviewed for the purpose of gathering therefrom any points of interest that may suggest themselves. The departure of the Chauncey, of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, at noon on the 6th inst., was, of course, characterized by the features usual upon such occasions—sad leave-takings and expressions of hopes for the future mingled with the more practical preparations for the trip. Once in the stream a wait of an hour or so for passengers on the City of Boston, which steamer had been delayed by a fog, occurred; but soon the beauties of New-York harbor passed in panoramic view, delighting the senses of those on board who had an appreciation of nature's handiwork so exquisitely delineated. In recognition of similar courtesies our colors were dipped many times to passing steamers, but with unusual emphasis, if possible, when abreast the magnificent City of Tokio, of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's Line, en route to the Morgan Works on the East River. The Pacific Mail Company are justly proud of such splendid evidences of enterprise as are presented in the ship just named and in the Peking. Off Sandy Hook a fog prevented further advance that night, but early morning set the travelers on the way. It strikes me that the advantages of such a trip as that offered by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company from New-York to San Francisco, or to the Coast of China if desired, are becoming more thoroughly understood; for the passenger lists are reported full, and voyagers speak warmly of the accommodations provided. I can re-echo such praise most conscientiously. From the genial confidence-inspiring Commodore Gray of this ship, down through the list of officers and subordinates, one can find no characteristics but those commendable. The cuisine is excellent, and table accommodations warrant no complaint. Such features as these make travel delightful; and if among the many readers of THE TIMES there be any who are in doubt as to what sort of a pleasure trip would be the thing this year, let them try the sea-air tonic and novel changes of climate and scenery offered in a tour to the land of gold, via the Isthmus of Panama. It is surprising what a few days' life on ship effects with many. A weariness of expression is succeeded by actual exhilaration, and the invalid in many cases is astonished to discover signs of returning strength. A dissertation on the sanitary advantages to be derived from a sea voyage is not demanded just now; but rather let me speak of the general features of the trip. In brief, with the exception of a break in routine life caused by a stoppage at Kingston, Jamaica, no very noticeable events have occurred thus far. An indolent enjoyment of the sea view, exchange of conversation, and indulgence in reading on deck, have filled in the time not occupied in sleeping and eating. A compulsory idleness, in which all indulge, is admitted to be justifiable under the circumstances. The view of Watlin's Island, the coasting near the eastern extremity of Cuba, the sight of which land recalled more particularly the horrors of the Virginius tragedy, a brief delay at Castle Island light, when the resident light-keeper came aboard and paid his respects to Commodore Gray, presenting many curiosities in coral for distribution—broke in pleasantly upon the voyage; but when on the afternoon of the 13th inst., the Chauncey glided smoothly into the Bay of Kingston, a murmur of admiration went out at the picturesque view spread out before us. Kingston lies on the south side of the Island of Jamaica, within a land-locked harbor, which is the rendezvous of the British fleet in the West Indies. Under the pilotage of the brawny black who came aboard at Point Morant, a good twenty miles distant from Kingston, the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's wharf was safely reached, and the passengers touched *terra firma* for the first time in seven days. To eyes unaccustomed to the peculiarities of the tropics, the picture held up for enjoyment at Kingston presented not only the actual beauty of rich coloring, light, and shade, but these intensified by the freshness of novelty. Old travelers on the ship became enthusiastic over the magnificent mountainous background rising from above the level plain upon which Kingston rests, while the dense tropical growth of cocoa-palms and other indigenous trees and plants, in which the town lies imbedded, made a fitting foreground to one of the loveliest scenes it has been my good fortune to look upon. As the ship entered the bay the first points of interest were the garrison, guard-ship, and dwellings of Port Royal on the east. From Port Royal came the Health Officer and the Customs officer of the port, who discharged their duties with becoming dispatch and regularity. After a short delay we moved on, passing in our course over church spires and house tops of the ill-fated, old city of Port Royal, which was swallowed by an earthquake in 1796—over the grave of which the waters play as merrily as if beneath the surface there were not hidden the bones of the dead mingled with countless treasures, gathered after many years, only to be lost in the twinkling of an eye. I was informed that the right to search for, and to retain treasure when recovered from the submerged ruins, is in the hands of an English gentleman. Some day we may hear of the Port Royal Treasure Company on Wall street, as of late we have heard of the Galleon Treasure Company. Great wealth is said to have been buried with the city. A bend in the bay reveals Kingston more clearly, and as the ship approaches the wharf all interest for a while centres on the Jamaica "nigger boys," a dozen of whom, all but naked, have sprung into the water and are swimming toward the ship. As the Chauncey is being slowly worked up to the wharf these imps of darkness, gesticulating and crying out in a sort of wild patois, solicit silver pieces, for which they dive headlong to considerable depth, securing the glittering coin before it reaches the sandy bottom. Such amphibious creatures as the Jamaica colored boys are only to be seen in their tropical home. As we arrived on Saturday, many, in fact nearly all, the places of business were closed, for the reason that the larger proportion of Kingstonians are Israelites. However, the passengers were able to see and "do" Kingston to their hearts' content. To describe the town properly would require more time and space than are allowable in a hasty sketch. Once upon the wharf the traveler is set upon by every variety of "contraband," and is pressed to buy yams, oranges, limes, bananas, &c., or urged to commit himself to the dangers of a drive in a dilapidated vehicle, drawn by a sickly-looking, obstinate apology for a horse, or, worse still, an obstreperous mule.

Before speaking at all in detail of Kingston, let me skim over some points of interest in connection with the island in general. Jamaica lies south of Cuba, distant from nearest points about seventy miles. Belonging to the English Government, of course the mother tongue is generally spoken, although Spanish is a language with which many are familiar. Of 3,000,000 resident population, but 11,000 are whites, and the terrors of an insurrection such as roused the islanders a dozen years ago, bringing Jamaica near in interest to every quarter of the globe, may well be imagined. At present peace seems well established, and the white population feel secure. Sir John Gray is Governor of Jamaica, having recently succeeded to the position vacated by Sir John Peter Grant. The Governor lives, of course, at Kingston, which is the chief city of the island. I was assured by a resident of Kingston, a gentleman who has traveled extensively over America and Europe, that a very erroneous impression prevails as to the healthfulness of the island. Of course sickness prevails, as in every place, but any one who will take the necessary precautions and avoid foolish exposure, can live on the island in the enjoyment of health all the year round. To speak of the luxuriance of natural growth, would only be to reiterate what is already well known. Kingston numbers about 30,000 population, of which the blacks constitute a large majority. With the exception of the residences or so-called "pens" of the wealthier class, the homes of the Kingstonians are simply horrible. Mixed in with the business part of the city, on every side are to be seen such vile dens as in the North would not be deemed fitting places for the accommodation of beasts. Along the water-front there is quite a business look to the place, the wharves of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, Royal Mail, and Atlas Companies being most important. Great interest is felt by the islanders in regard to the mail-carrying service, and if I do not err, the award by Gov. Gray of the £5,000 subsidy for carrying mails to the Atlas Line has not proved satisfactory in all respects. The withdrawal of the steam-ships of the Pacific Mail Company causes regret, and strenuous efforts will be made to have the award reconsidered, and the subsidy given to the Pacific Mail Company. So great is the desire on the part of the merchants to have the Pacific Mail steamers touch at Kingston, that rumor has it that a sufficiently large subsidy will be raised by private subscription to effect this object in case the Government does not reconsider the award made.

Mail-carrying steamers touch but twice a month at Kingston; and regularity, such as characterizes the Pacific Mail and Royal Mail steam-ships, is very essential. The press of Kingston is remarkable for neither interest nor enterprise. How could any one expect anything of the kind? The streets of the city, as I have already indicated, are most wretched, being lined on either side with low two-story brick buildings of a dilapidated appearance. Swarms of blacks hang around the markets and lounge along the sidewalks. The colored soldiers and uniformed constabulary give assurance of good order and protection. The Parade, which is situated in the central part of the town, is a rather pretty place.

The camp, garrisoned by about 600 mixed troops, is another point of interest. The race-course, near by, is one of the attractions of the town, and at the running meetings no less than 20,000 spectators congregate to enjoy the sport. Some fine blooded stock has shown itself on the course, and fair records are to be shown in the sporting annals of Kingston.

Passing from the unattractive portion of Kingston, the visitor finds himself driven through pleasant avenues, fragrant with jessamine and the rich scents of tropical plants. Handsome, attractive homes convince one that domestic comforts are not ignored by the islanders. I might well illustrate the hospitality and elegance of living enjoyed at Kingston, by referring to a visit on the evening of our arrival to the residence of Mr. R. N——, who, with his agreeable wife and daughters, were passengers from New-York on the Chauncey. A large, commodious two-story brick house complete in its appointments, standing in the midst of a lovely garden, flanked by well-kept lawns, constituted the dwelling of our host. Within doors appeared every evidence of taste and culture. Numerous friends and relatives welcomed the travelers home on the evening in question, and every hospitality imaginable was extended to the guests. The way in which those of the guests present whose homes were in a colder clime reveled in luscious fruits was amusing to the natives. To oranges, pine-apples, bananas, and melons, with which you are so familiar, were added the mangostan, star-apple, alligator-pear, and other peculiar and most delicious fruits. A tour of the grounds discovered gardens filled with fruit-trees and aromatic with most agreeable perfumes. Truly, Jamaica is the "land of the lemon and the orange." Figs, Spanish plums, shaddock, custard-apples, &c., grow in profusion in the midst of the beautiful carceeum, nobro aceta, sand-box, and regina. Those of the passengers on the Chauncey who accepted the hospitality mentioned, will not soon forget the geniality of their host. Mr. N. has been for years Vice Consul of the United States at Kingston, and is a representative commercial citizen.

Leaving Kingston with jocund day standing "tiptoe on the misty mountain tops," we were soon—Sunday morning—in the trades, with canvas set, en route to Aspinwall. A few miles ahead I can now see the city, of which and the Panama Railroad I shall have something to say in my next.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

The terrible effects of the explosion of six cans of nitro-glycerine, (150 pounds,) near Parker's Landing, Penn., by which a young man named John Osborne was blown to atoms, are thus described: "Osborne started from Emlenton for Petrolia, where he was to fill several orders. When he reached Parker it was too dark to proceed further with any degree of safety, and he was persuaded by a relative to remain over night. He was called early in the morning, and, obtaining a horse and buck-board, started from Parker over the roughest road that was possible, although it is conjectured he went that way to make time, as it is the nearest route. He had crossed Bear Creek and was over a hundred feet up the south slope of the hill when the explosion occurred. Osborne's body was horribly mangled. The head and body, from above the hips, and portions of the arms were thrown over 300 feet from the scene. Entrails, parts of clothing and debris could be seen hanging in the tops of trees, though they were over 100 feet high. The head and portions of the stomach were found in Bear Creek, over 100 feet distant. The right hand was found nearly a half mile away, and in a radius of a mile numerous other portions were found, but it would be utterly impossible to distinguish them from portions of the horse, whose body was scattered in all directions by the terrific concussion. The shoes were torn from the horse's feet, which may be termed the most singular incident of the dreadful disaster. The seat of the buck-board, and parts of the structure were found scattered over hill and ravines, and could not be distinguished except by a previous knowledge of what it was. The trees were stripped of the foliage for rods around, many of them being barked. The excavation in the road caused by the explosion was four to five feet deep, and most of it was from solid rock.

PHILADELPHIA MORTALITY.

The following table gives the deaths in Philadelphia during the first six months this year compared with the same period in 1873:

	1874.			1873.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
January..	592	608	1,200	864	860	1,724
February.	641	622	1,263	652	647	1,299
March...	631	560	1,191	754	612	1,366
April....	701	684	1,385	690	588	1,278
May.....	614	573	1,187	851	762	1,613
June.....	715	655	1,370	657	632	1,289
Totals..	3,894	3,702	7,596	4,468	4,101	8,569

This is a decrease in 1874 of 973. Of the total deaths since the first of this year 1,939 were boys, and 1,698 girls; 425 were colored persons; 3,055 of the whole number were under five years of age, and 757 over ten years. Among the principal causes of death, were consumption, 1,177; inflammation of the lungs, 658; cholera infantum, 54, of which 36 were during June. There were 404 still-births.

LARGE BROOK TROUT.

The New-York State Museum of Natural History has lately added to its collection one of the largest brook trout *(salmo fontinalis)* ever captured in this State. De Kay, in the natural history of the States, gives the extreme length of the species as twenty inches, and states: "I have never seen any exceeding fourteen inches in length, but I am credibly informed of one taken on Long Island which measured twenty inches in length and weighed four and a half pounds." The Museum specimen measures twenty and seven-eighths inches from tip of snout to the centre of caudal fin, and twelve inches in circumference at anterior portion of first dorsal fin, and weighs four and a quarter pounds. It was captured by W. W. Hill, Esq., of Albany, on the 19th of June, in a pond in St. Lawrence County emptying into Bog River, near Graves' Mountain. He took it with an artificial fly, and on a cedar rod weighing but six ounces. The specimen has been preserved in alcohol.

INTERNATIONAL CODE COMMITTEE.

The United States International Code Committee, as now constituted, is as follows: Theodore D. Woolsey, Mark Hopkins, William A. Stearns, Howard Crosby, Emory Washburn, Charles Francis Adams, David D. Field, William Beach Lawrence, Reverdy Johnson, Howard Malcom, George H. Stuart, Alfred H. Love, Daniel Hill, William G. Hubbard, John G. Whittier, William A. Buckingham, William C. Bryant, Thomas A. Morriss, Joseph A. Dugale, Elihu Burritt, G. Washington Warren, Sidi H. Brown, James B. Miles, C. W. Goddard, Homer B. Sprague, A. S. Chapin, Edward S. Tobey, Noah Porter, J. V. L. Pruyn, Amasa Walker, J. C. Bancroft Davis, Edward E. Hale, Samuel Osgood, S. I. Prime. Dr. James B. Miles, of Boston, is the Secretary of this committee.

ATTEMPTING TO CHARM A DOG.

The York (Penn.) *Democrat* relates the following: "A young man named Billy Dunkle came to the house of B. H. Lamott, at the toll-gate, on the pike near Shrewsbury, and claimed he could charm his savage dog. Mr. Lamott cautioned him to be careful or the dog might bite him. With confidence in his power Billy proceeded, with a knife in his mouth, toward the savage animal, going through gesticulations; when near the dog, the brute, not heeding his charms, rushed at him, seized him in the face, tearing him almost beyond recognition. He was taken to the physician for treatment at New-Freedom."

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

DEMOCRATIC RULE.

HOW THE HAPLESS STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE IS SUFFERING FOR ITS TEMPORARY LAPSE—DEARLY BOUGHT EXPERIENCES.

A Concord correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* gives, under date of June 27, a brief review of the legislation attempted and carried out by the Democratic majority in the New-Hampshire Legislature. We quote:

"Before the assembling of the Legislature the Democratic papers of the State were loud in their prophecies of a brief session, but from present indications they are doomed to disappointment. In New-Hampshire a Legislative session of more than thirty days' duration is considered unnecessarily long, and ordinarily the business is transacted in four weeks, the most notable exception of late years being the session of 1872, the year when the Democracy controlled the Legislature, six weeks being then consumed in the work. This year the Democrats marked out a vast amount of partisan legislation to be accomplished, and to expedite matters they held a meeting prior to the assembling of the Legislature, and appointed committees to perfect bills to be presented to that body. Accordingly, during the early days of the session, a flood of partisan measures were introduced, and the four weeks that have elapsed since the Legislature met have been largely devoted to the consideration of this class of bills. The cities of Manchester, Nashua, and Portsmouth have been gerrymandered in a most ridiculous manner, the only earthly object of the Democracy being so to fix the ward lines as to advance their party interests, while the passage of bills for the indiscriminate removal of Republican office-holders for political reasons alone have been too numerous to be kept sight of. These measures have been dignifiedly opposed by the Republican members, but no argument or entreaty was sufficiently strong to break the ranks of the well-driven Democracy, every one of whom voted in strict accordance with the direction of their party leaders. Mr. Bingham, of Littleton, the acknowledged leader of the Democratic Party of the State, and an aspirant to the United States Senatorship, has ruled the Democratic members with a strong hand, and succeeds in forcing them to vote solidly on every measure, no matter how unjust or objectionable it may be. And Speaker Hatch, who is a bitter partisan, has done all in his power to help on the partisan schemes of the Democracy. He has repeatedly made rulings of the most absurd character, outraging the rights of the minority, and evidently for the sole purpose of hastening the partisan work of his political associates. Against this the Republicans have vehemently protested; but the only answer they have received has been a solid Democratic vote in support of any and every position assumed by their leaders. As illustrative of the narrow partisanship of Bingham, a characteristic incident occurred in the House on Friday afternoon. He occupied the chair during the roll-call, and at its conclusion Mr. Sanborn, of Franklin, a leading Republican, asked that his name might be called. This Bingham refused to allow the Clerk to do, when a motion to adjourn was made and a bitter fight entered upon. An appeal was taken from a decision of the Speaker *pro tem.*, which he blandly refused to entertain, and when Hon. J. G. Hall, of Dover, a dignified gentleman, holding the office of United States District Attorney, rose to objebt to the arbitrary and unjust rulings of the Chair, he was peremptorily ordered into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. This officer very sensibly declined to obey the summons of the Chair, and ashamed of the conduct of Bingham, Mr. Blodgett, of Franklin, Democrat, made a motion to adjourn, which was carried. Upon adjournment, the Republican members held a caucus and resolved to maintain their rights at all hazards, and the Democrats likewise met for counsel. The result was that at the meeting of the House yesterday morning, Bingham made a half-apologetic statement, the matter was dropped, and the usual quiet was restored. This episode, taken in connection with other somewhat similar outrages previously perpetrated, has resulted in uniting the Republican forces, and the partisan measures yet to be acted upon will doubtless meet with a more determined resistance than have those already enacted. The liquor bills, three or four in number, are in the hands of the Judiciary Committee, and it is rumored that the Democratic leaders are in great tribulation over this subject. There are so many diverse views in their own ranks concerning the matter, that they are not sure that any given measure will meet the approval of all the Democratic Representatives, and hence the delay in reporting the bill. Mr. Sinclair's bill, which is a local option license scheme, with very severe pains and penalties attached, is the one most in favor, but it is not certain that that will be enacted—indeed, there is a reasonable degree of doubt about the repeal of the present prohibitory law. The Republicans had a prohibitory resolution in their platform during the late canvass, and unquestionably most of their representatives will vote against license, and as it is generally conceded that some of the Democrats are committed to oppose license in every form, it is reasonable to regard the fate of the measure as problematical. Unquestionably this subject will give rise to a protracted debate, and taken in connection with the other measures yet to be considered, it seems probable that the session will continue for at least two weeks longer. Of course the Democrats will endeavor to place the blame of a long session upon the Republicans, because they delayed legislation by opposing the partisan measures of the majority, but it is reasonable to believe that the people will hold the party responsible who have deluged the Legislature with measures of a purely political nature, and which are solely designated to perpetuate the power which they last March accidentally gained. Among the measures yet to be considered is the bill restricting the senatorial and counselor districts, and from a casual examination of its provisions I am satisfied that it is in unfairness for beyond any gerrymandering scheme that has ever been attempted in New-England. Prominent Democrats openly boast that under the redistricting scheme they will have next year seven or eight out of the twelve senators, even if the Republicans carry the State by 2,000 majority, and their plan is so to fix matters as to be enabled to defeat in the future, any legislation designed to remedy the evils mentioned, by having a majority in the Senate, even if the House is strongly Republican, which it doubtless will be next year. And this outrage is perpetrated by men who are prating about 'reform,' and pretending to be the especial champions of the principles of popular government."

GOV. KEMPER.

WHAT HE WROTE TO MOSBY AND WHAT HE THINKS OF GRANT.

The Richmond papers publish a long letter from Gov. Kemper in explanation of two letters which he wrote to Col. Mosby. The first letter is dated Aug. 17, 1873, and in it he says: "It were better to elect Grant the third and the seventh term than go under Hughes and his negroes. To us the defeat of negro rule here is to save society and decent existence, to save us from barbarism and ruin. Surely Gen. Grant and all Northern gentlemen know that our white men, including over 50,000 Ex-Confederate braves in Virginia, are the real moral, intellectual, and political power of the State, if not of the whole South, are implicitly to be relied upon, and are invaluable as friends. It cannot be that he will spurn a proffer of reconciliation from such men for the sake of Hughes and his hordes."

The next letter is dated Dec. 9, and in it Kemper writes to Mosby: "I bear in mind all you say, and am alive to it. Although I was somewhat disappointed in Gen. Grant's message, and regret very much the civil-rights paragraph, especially in view of the Supreme Court decision in the 'Butcher's case,' yet I am going to fight it out on the present line, at least as long as all one Summer."

The letter to the Richmond papers is Gov. Kemper's explanation of the above. He writes: "I have nothing to recant in connection with these or any other letters of mine—public or private. To-day I stand, as I have consistently stood from the beginning, to the clear meaning of these letters fairly construed. They were rapidly dashed off under the pressure of constant and onerous engagements; they were written with the unguarded confidence and abandon with which one gentleman addresses his private letters to others who are his warm supporters, and were dispatched without copies being retained. These particular letters were thus written in view of the "proffer of reconciliation" held out in the third resolution of the Conservative platform. The first letter was part of the effort then being made, and in good faith and fairly made, by thousands of leading Conservatives to avert or neutralize the opposition of the Federal Administration to our State ticket in the late canvass. It was written with special reference to a then impending evil which threatened Virginia with the horrors of South Carolina, and endangered our civilization. This is treated as the most appalling of our then impending evils; the third term is assumed and implied to be another evil; the two evils are contrasted, the one with the other, and it is declared in effect that in a choice between the two the third, and even the seventh term were the less and the better of the two evils for us. It is a position I repeatedly declared in better and more explicit terms before the people in the late canvass, and one which I reavow to-day. Those who have been my daily associates well know that from the time the suggestion of a third term was first seriously presented, I have habitually and pointedly opposed it as a proposition considered by itself. When my own name has been more than once proposed in connection with the scheme or plan of a third term ticket, I have in every instance promptly repelled the proposal, refusing to be counted in any calculation, or to make myself a party to any political movement, not sanctioned by the organized action of the Conservative party. I have never supported, and will not support, any candidate for any office who runs contrary to the decision or against the regular nominee of the party."

Gov. Kemper next argues against a third term on principle, but says, however, that—"If the future should bring forward a candidate impersonating the third term principle; if he should cut loose from old party trammels and take his stand on our safe conservative ground—ground of universal reconciliation and peace under the Constitution—and if so standing he should be opposed by any champion of the civil rights iniquity, then in a contest between the two the Conservative Party ought, in my opinion, to go decidedly, but as an organized party and not otherwise, for the third termer—yet with a protest on their lips against the third term principle and in spite of that principle." The writer then goes on to defend himself as having been true to the Conservative Party, and the party true to its principles, and the letter concludes as follows:

"As to the Federal Executive head, I shall render him not jealous hostility, but a fair and unprejudiced judgment. For the sake of ourselves and the whole country I shall rejoice if he so emulate the example of Washington; if he so aid in restoring the landmarks of the Constitution, lately overthrown by the violence of arms; if he so respect the right of the States and the people to self-government as to command our united and hearty support of the whole of his future administration. So far as his influence has saved us from the degradation of test-oath and civil-rights laws; so far as he has abstained from exercising the centralizing and dangerous powers of the Enforcement act, he is entitled to our gratitude and support. But I emphatically do not indorse a great part of his policy in respect to a national currency, and if he adopts as a rule of his Administration such intermeddling in local affairs as that just resorted to at Petersburg by the Attorney General of the United States, then he will establish between us and himself a gulf as impassable as that which separates good from evil in another life."

POLITICS IN MISSOURI.

POSITION OF THE OLD PARTIES—PREPARATIONS FOR AN INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT.

Political agitation has already commenced in Missouri. A few days ago an advisory committee, appointed by the Farmers' State Organization, published an address in reference to future political action, but this seems not to be acceptable to either of the old parties. The Democratic organs, the St. Louis *Republican* says "dislike it because it threatens the supremacy of the Democracy in Missouri; and the Republican organs dislike it because they are so silly as to dream that, by some trick which they do not understand themselves, the Democracy can be overthrown and the feeble Republican Party installed as its successor.' The address declares that 'the time has come when honesty and integrity of character should be recognized as one of the qualifications for office;' that 'the burdens of taxation should be equally borne by all;' that 'a reform in politics is imperatively demanded;' that 'the abuses and usurpations of power should be corrected;' that 'these ends can only be obtained by legislation, both State and national;' that 'the existing parties have failed to come up to the requirements of the people.' The committee therefore advise the organization of 'a party free from the sins and blunders of the old organizations, and that steps be taken for a forward movement in that direction;' and they appoint the second Monday in August for holding county meetings to select delegates to a State convention; and the 2d day of September for the State convention to meet, at Jefferson City."

The Democratic State Convention is to be held August 26. The Republican convention has not yet been called; the State Committee will meet July 23 to consider the matter. The St. Louis *Democrat* advises that they do not make a straight-out nomination, but leave the field open to an independent movement of the people, without regard to party. It refers to a resolution adopted in caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature last March, recommending such a movement, and says: "We have not a shadow of doubt that the Republican Party of Missouri approves, indorses, and will faithfully redeem the pleges thus given. For it is unquestionably the sense of the Republicans of Missouri that this State needs, infinitely more than the nomination of any party ticket, speedy redemption from Bourbon misrule. It is unquestionably the sense of the Republicans of Missouri that this object, which is the duty of every patriotic citizen to seek, cannot be accomplished by the nomination of a Republican Party ticket. Only in event that no honest people's movement for the redemption of the State should be made would it be justifiable to nominate a party ticket, and it is because of full conviction on these points that the best representatives of the Republican Party stand pledged to 'support every movement which looks toward the restoration of peace, prosperity, and good government for all.' In reliance upon that pledge, some of the best Republicans and some of the best Democrats in this county, with many business men never active in either party, have united in a movement wholly non-partisan in character. Its first effect was the overwhelming defeat of bummer candidates nominated in regular party caucus, even in such wards as the Sixth, which has been called good for 1,000 Democratic majority. The strikers and shysters, the traders and gamblers in politics, may pack party caucuses as much as they like; they have fair warning that in St. Louis the people will be heard from at the polls. We have reason to believe that in other parts of the State Republicans and Democrats have already commenced a similar movement. Nor do we imagine that the Republican State Committee, disregarding the assurances given by the legislative caucus, will take any action calculated to arrest or break down a movement so worthy in design. At the same time, farmers in every part of the State are making determined efforts to prevent that monopoly of the grange for his personal uses which Mr. Colman seems to contemplate, and county meetings have already been officially called for the election of delegates to an independent convention, in which the farmers of this State will be strongly represented. What consolidated form these and other manifestations of independence may take we do not yet know. But this we do maintain, that if any movement shall result 'which looks toward the restoration of peace, prosperity, and good government for all,' the Republicans of Missouri stand honorably pledged, and in good faith intend to give it hearty support."

DEMOCRATIC ANTICIPATIONS.

The following letter from the recently elected United States Senator from Connecticut to a citizen of Texas appears in the Dallas (Texas) *Herald* o June 26. There is obviously an error in the date:

HARTFORD, Conn., June 28, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: You place me under obligations for your kind note of 31st of May. You may be assured that I feel a deep interest in the welfare of the abused people of your section of our common country, and no effort of mine will be wanting to place you in the position belonging to you as a matter of constitutional right. Of all the thousand and one things which will meet you in your coming canvass, I of course know nothing, and, therefore, could not speak; but generally I can say, what would be only patent to every thinking, reflecting man, that your duty would be to harmonize all conflicting opinions, presenting thus a firm, serried front to the common adversary. Place in nomination for your various offices, especially national offices, only men of prudence and caution, at the same time bold, firm, and outspoken. The near future—the coming four years—will measurably determine the condition of the South, and she should have in all public positions, especially in Congress, her best, her truest, boldest, and most sagacious men. The State rights men of the North see and feel profoundly your true situation. I believe the Republicans of my section are becoming alarmed at the rapid strides that centralization has made in the past ten years, and hence the victory in my own State, to be followed, I trust, in New-York, in November. Should we succeed in New-York in the Fall, I shall regard the Presidential election of 1876 as half won to our hands. I am not a sanguine man, and I am fully aware of the vast corrupting power that is arrayed against the Democratic Party, yet I do not permit myself to fear the result. There are ten Southern States which will be certain for the Democratic candidate in 1876. The granger feud in the West must be favorable to us, and the very large Western German vote, heretofore almost solid Republican, will, I am quite certain, be in the future nearly solid with us. Now, this is my opinion of the outlook at the present moment. Texas we regard, of course, as one of the certain States. You will be soon the empire State of the South; therefore see to it that all your power is given to proper men, who in the future will place the destinies of your State with the State rights men of the North, and all shall be well; we will stand by you "shoulder to shoulder," and meet the foe manfully. It will give me great pleasure to hear from you at any time relating to your political matters, as I shall take earnest interest in all that relates to you in Texas. I intend, if my life and health are spared, to visit your State within the coming two years.

In great haste, very sincerely, &c.,
WILLIAM W. EATON.

CONSIDERATE COLORED MEN.

Col. S. D. Pool, the Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction in North Carolina, has been endeavoring to make political capital for himself by declaring upon the stump that the Republicans "showed their animus" when they elected three colored Trustees of the Newbern Academy. These Trustees, however, have spiked this gun by at once tendering their resignations, for the ease, as they say, "of perturbed souls and for the purpose of exhibiting, as heretofore, our uniform kindness to the white people of the community, and more particularly to remove every suspicion from the minds of those who think that we, as colored people, have a determined animus against our fair-skinned brethren, and their institutions, by our continuing to hold an office which may be more appropriately filled by white brethren."

PRESENT CONDITION OF ARKANSAS.

Col. George A. Davis, Commissary General of Arkansas, is in Louisville procuring supplies, and gives the *Courier-Journal* some information concerning the present condition of affairs in that State. He thinks that the contest between the opposing parties is about at an end, and says that it is the opinion in the State that the Congressional Investigating Committee, which was provided for at the last session, is composed of honest gentlemen, who will make a fair and honest report, and that Mr. Baxter, therefore, stands in no danger of losing his seat. The dispersion of the late Brooks party has been complete. Brooks is in St. Louis; Chief Justice McClure has never returned since his frantic and fruitless journey to Washington to induce the President to reverse his action sustaining Baxter; the Sheriff of Pulaski County, who was one of the chief supporters of the Brooks army in the State-house, has also been on a prolonged visit to St. Louis, and, in this connection, Col. Davis alludes to the fact that this same Sheriff has never made his returns to the State Treasury for the past year, although the time for that action has passed by some months. The tax-payers of Pulaski are somewhat anxious as to what has been done with their money, and are beginning to wonder whether they paid for the support of the Brooks army.

FRENCH HIGH LIFE.

HOW THE UPPER TEN THOUSAND WOO AND WED.

Paris correspondence of the London Daily News.

An indirect result of the 4th September Revolution has been to multiply weddings in the Faubourg St. Germain. It would be hard to enumerate all the old families who have profited by the sunshine of M. Thiers' Republic without Republicans, and the Royalist Republic of the Duc De Broglie, to give their sons and daughters in marriage. One of the principal social duties of the Marshal President has been since Easter to act as witness at aristocratic weddings, and to propose brides' healths at nuptial banquets. On the anniversary of the battle of Magenta he and the Duchess passed the morning and afternoon at the bridal of Mlle. De Ladmirault, who had espoused the head of an old Vendean family which was associated with the Duchesse De Berri's romantic attempt to get up a civil war in favor of her infant son. In the evening he was present at the *Soirée de Contrat* of a distant offshoot of the house of Castries, and the other day he congratulated, in the vestry-room of St. Clotilde's, the Vicomte De St. Blanca on his marriage with a daughter of the Duc De Brissac.

A French marriage in high life has little in common with a Hanover square wedding beyond the fresh toilets of the guests, the favors worn by the servants, and the bride's paraphernalia. Every part of the programme, except the kissing and hand-shaking in the vestry-room, is gone through with stately formality. The organ is played by a maestro, and the mass chanted by singers from the Opera-house. A beadle in a three-cornered hat, silk stockings, tights, and a profusion of shoulder-knots, marshals the happy couple to the altar. This functionary is none of your vulgar-spirited Bumbles. He has been chosen by the Sacristy for his lofty stature, imposing presence, and the red ribbon adorning his breast, which was won in a battle-field. The passage up the aisle is thickly carpeted, to protect the bride's thin-shod feet and snowy train from flags which unwashed penitents may have trodden half an hour earlier. But the beadle manages to strike the pavement, as he advances, with musical cadence with his silver-mounted staff of office. One feels that there is no romantic undercurrent nor side plot as the stately ceremony goes forward. It is as business-like as the signing of a Foreign office protocol; for the alliance between the two high contracting parties is essentially based on pecuniary interests. The bride generally is not more than half way through her teens; she has never been out of the sight of her mother or her governess; yet this youthful creature betrays no more agitation than if she were going to lead off a quadrille at a children's party. She does credit to her dancing-master as she curtseys to the bridegroom, who, attended by two witnesses and the baldequin-bearers, awaits her in front of two of the arm-chairs standing before the altar. Rows of handsome *prie dieus* are placed behind the seats of honor, and speedily filled by relatives, the next of kin being placed close to the bride and bridegroom. Witnesses are chosen for their rank or worldly influence. M. Thiers acted during his three years' reign as witness on several occasions. There are four at every wedding, two appearing by the side of each spouse. An English spectator misses the bridesmaids. It would be contrary to all French ideas of propriety to take a young girl out of a convent school in order to let her play a prominent part at any wedding not her own. A new feature of aristocratic weddings is the admixture of white roses with the obligatory orange blossoms. Last year the Comtesse De Chambord sent a bouquet of the former to a Legitimist bride, the white rose being regarded in Catholic countries as almost sacred to the Virgin. Hence the fashion which I notice. The numerous Princesses of the House of Bourbon residing in Paris follow the example of the royal recluse of Frohsdorf. This is at once a cheap and graceful way of showing an interest in aristocratic young ladies about to contract matrimonial engagements: and when the present is made in honor of the Virgin the donor considers herself blessed in giving. Another novelty is the presence of muslin in brides' toilets. The reason is that la Sainte Mousseline is associated with the first communion and conventual processions. Wearing muslin is, at Faubourg St. Germain weddings, more a sign of political reaction than evidence of a wish to follow in the matter of simple attire St. Paul's injunctions. The other day, when inspecting a bridal trousseau with a country cousin (a lady, of course,) fresh from England, at a fashionable mantua-maker's, we were told that nothing was better for trade than holy muslin. My cousin is a frequent reader of Keble, and was pained to hear of the mercantile advantages of a mode, having, as she imagined, a religious origin. But, not perceiving the shade which passed over her countenance, the fluent tradeswoman ran on expatiating on the "floods of Malines lace," which were needed "to give the proper *tournure* to a bride descended from the Crusaders." There were Malines insertions and quillings, and flat and gathered applications, and cascades and poufs, and finally a veil sufficiently long and ample to fall into the train and run to the very verge thereof. In fact, the muslin was used pretty much as wire is in wreaths of artificial flowers, or hair pins in the capillary scaffoldings now erect on ladies' heads. "If you knew all the time, money, and invention spent upon that robe!" said the dress-maker with a triumphant smile. "Was there ever anything more light and airy? And you see the masses of real lace are adjusted in a way to show the rich quality of the silk underskirt." The Bishop of Orleans, when the fusion seemed probable, was frequently asked to pronounce, at Faubourg St. Germain weddings, the nuptial benediction and the exhortations to young couples entering the matrimonial state. But since the split between the Legitimists and the Duc De Broglie, Monsignor Dupanloup has not been often seen at St. Clotilde's, where on those interesting occasions in which the Marshal President officiates as best man, the allocution is delivered by some Jesuit having a reputation for delicate taste and eloquence. Monsignor Bauer, a few years ago, was much run after by aristocratic parents about to marry their children. But since the siege this fortunate ecclesiastic has retired to a suburban domain at Châtillon, and seldom emerges from his grounds.

The preacher is expected to take for granted that the couple he exhorts have married for love. I have heard a priest announce to a wedding congregation that a bride and bridegroom, whom we all knew were brought together through the agency of a matrimonial bureau, were attached to each other from their cradles. He is also expected to exhort the bride to imitate the virtues of her worthy, respectable, or saintly mother. (This last adjective is only applied to the dead, and it never fails to set the "assistance" weeping.) This is the only passage in which the bride has occasion to wipe her eyes. Nobody in France is placed on so high a pedestal as the mother. Veneration for her has survived all the revolutionary levelings. Frenchmen believe from infancy to old age in the goodness of their mothers. French women are not judicious in the treatment of infants. They have not the tenderness of the Russian for the baby, the educational instincts of the German, nor the pity for helpless infancy which leads the Irish woman to sacrifice herself alike to her child or to her nurseling. But as her sons or daughters grow up, maternal instincts, which seem to have lain dormant while the children were in the nursery, become active. The Frenchwoman at this stage becomes a sort of Providence to her offspring; a very hen in watchful and well-judged solicitude for their interests. She rises at dawn to see that lessons are prepared, walks with her girl to the lecture-room or academy; is present while the professor is instructing her, takes her to mass, to walk, to confession, to parties, and slaves and pinches herself to give her a handsome outfit after she has deprived herself of half her income to secure to her an advantageous match. This exemplary parent develops into a delicious grandmamma. She leads her grandchildren through paths of pleasantness, and is the buffer between them and the disagreeable facts of existence with which infancy must be familiarized. She would swallow a phial of nauseating medicine, if by so doing she could only induce her grandchild to take a teaspoonful quietly. What she spends in toys and picture-books will only come to light after her decease. Considering all this, one should not speak sneeringly of the honorable mention priests make of bride's mothers. Since the war political allusions have become customary at aristocratic weddings. The Bishop of Orleans set the fashion in his exhortation to the Prince Czartoryski and the Princesse De Nemours. M. Thiers once staved off a Parliamentary crisis by consenting to appear as witness at a marriage, when it was agreed the priest charged with delivering the nuptial allocution was to speak of the Comte De Chambord as "the King who had united with his saintly Queen in offering up prayers for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the illustrious young spouses." Marshal MacMahon, whenever he officiates at a wedding, hears himself lauded as a defender of order and religion. Protestant brides pass through a more severe ordeal than Catholic ones. They have not had auricular colloquies with the minister as a preliminary to the nuptial benediction and sermon, so that all he has to say to them he says, and that by no means briefly, in public. A part of the ceremoney consists in the presentation of a family Bible to the newly-married pair, who, he trusts, in the interest both of Church and country, will hereafter fill the blank leaf with the baptismal entries. Weddings here do not exercise the same amount of fascination in nursery maids and little girls as in London. A French child, if taken to a toy shop, would probably choose a doll dressed like a "Merveilleuse" in preference to one robed in white and wreathed in orange blossoms. She looks forward to the wedding-day as a prisoner to a sort of ail delivery. She will from that time forth be free to walk out alone, to wear jewels, to run in debt, to patronize the bouffe opera and the younger Dumas' plays, to lunch in the garden of a restaurant, and, in fact, to lead a semi-masculine existence. Until verging upon forty the French woman is scarcely—unless in love of dress—feminine. As gray hairs crop up she becomes the most womanly of women.

The *corbeille de mariage* is an institution which we might advantageously import. Formerly, as the name implies, it was a big basket, in which the trousseau and wedding presents were laid. It is now a handsome piece of cabinet-maker's work; a sort of small wardrobe set round with satin-lined and padded drawers. Relatives and intimate friends are expected to come and see the *corbeille*, which is on show for many days before the wedding at the house of the bride. Persons wishing to make presents are thus afforded an opportunity of knowing what to avoid. The gifts, when there are rich uncles, aunts, godfathers, or others who think it a duty to be generous, and have the means of being so, are very magnificent. What do you think of an uncle laying 100,000 francs, in piles of gold, in a *corbeille*, and his wife a shawl worth 20,000 francs? The smallest shopkeepers manage to give their daughters *corbeilles de mariage*, stuffed with valuable trinkets, jewels and plate. In the country part of France the marriage gifts generally consist of strong house linen, woollen matresses, and wine.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

700	Western Union	74⅜	500	Lake Shore	75⅞
400	do	74½	2600	do	75¾
100	do.......s3.	74⅜	1000	do	75⅝
500	do	74⅜	1000	do.......s3.	75½
200	do.......c.	74¼	700	do	75½
200	do.......s3.	74¼	700	do.......b3.	75⅝
200	do	74¼	200	do.......s3.	75½
100	do.......b3.	74⅜	900	do	75½
400	do	74⅜	800	do	75⅝
300	do	74¼	200	North-western	42⅜
500	Union Pacific	26⅞	20	do	42⅛
1300	do	26¾	100	do.......c.	42⅜
200	Pacific Mail...s3.	43½	300	do.......b3.	42⅜
200	do.......s3.	43¼	100	do.......s3.	42⅛
200	do	43¼	100	do.......c.	42⅜
400	do	43	150	do	42⅜
200	Erie Railway	32½	100	do.......c.	42¼
200	do	32⅜	100	Tol. and Wabash	37¾
200	do	32¼	100	do	37⅝
400	do	32	600	do	37½
700	do	31⅞	500	do	37⅜
300	do	31¾	700	do	37¼
200	do	32	200	do	37⅛
400	do	32⅛	200	do	37
100	do.......c.	32⅛	1100	do	37⅛
300	Rock Island	100	100	do.......s3.	37⅛
100	do.......c.	100	300	St. Paul	38⅞
100	do	99⅞	100	do	38¾
100	Bost., H. & E...s3.	1⅛	300	do	38⅝
100	do	1¼	50	do	38½
100	Ohio and Miss	25¾	100	Atlantic & Pa. Pf.	15⅞
100	do	25⅝	10	do	16¼
300	C., C. & I. C	18⅝			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C. 12	117½	$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	116
6,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	113¾	1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	117⅛
4,200	U. S. 5-20 R., '63.......12.	117⅛	1,000		117
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	116½	2,000	do.......12.	117⅛
500	do	116⅝	25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.......b.c.	113⅝
			10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	115⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Del., L.&W. Cn.	103½	100	Un. Pacific...b. c.	26¾
7,000	Mich. So. 2d	100	100	do	26⅞
1,000	Buf.&Erie, Nw.	97½	300	do	27
18,000	L. Shore Con. C. 1st..x-int.	95½	200	do.......s3.	27⅛
			900	do	27⅛
25,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	97	300	do	27¼
2,000	N.Y.Cn.1st, C.	105	700	do	27⅜
6,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	89½	500	do	27¼
11,000	do	89¾	100	L.Sh.& M. So.b. c.	75⅜
1,000	do	89⅞	200	do.......c.	75⅜
19,000	Un. Pac. 1st	84	800	do	75½
10,000	do	83⅞	300	do.......s3.	75½
2,000	Chi.&N.W.Con Coup. G. B.	80	500	do	75⅝
			100	do.......b3.	75¾
1,000	Long Dock Bds.	98½	2000	do	75¾
15	Amer. Ex. Bank	111	200	do.......c.	75¾
18	Park Bank.x-div.	140	1300	do	75⅞
20	Wes. U. Tel...b. c.	74½	600	do	76
100	do.......s3.	74¼	1000	do	76⅛
500	do.......c.	74¼	2100	do	76
200	do	74⅜	300	do.......s3.	75⅞
400	do.......c.	74⅜	100	do.......b3.	76
600	do	74½	200	do.......c.	76
1000	do	74⅝	200	do.......s3.	76
400	do.......c.	74⅝	100	Chi. & R. I.b. c. c.	100¼
2000	do	74¾	100	do	100⅝
200	do.......s3.	74⅞	36	do	101
400	do	74¾	100	do.......c.	100⅞
400	do.......s3.	74⅝	1000	do	101
100	do.......c.	74⅝	200	do	100⅞
400	do	74¾	50	do	100⅝
300	do.......b3.	74⅞	20	do	100½
500	do	74⅞	100	Chi. & N. W...b. c.	42½
200	do.......s3.	74⅞	100	do	42⅝
1100	do	74⅞	100	do	43
200	do	74¾	100	do	43¼
100	do.......s3.	74¾	100	do	43⅜
300	do	74⅞	600	do	43½
90	Del. & Hud. Canal	119½	100	do	43⅜
25	Amer. Ex.	61	100	do	43¼
1200	Erie Railway.b.c.	32¼	500	do	43
100	do.......c.	32¼	100	do	43⅛
300	do.......c.	32⅜	500	do	43¼
800	do	32⅜	100	do	43⅜
600	do	32½	100	do	43¼
100	do	32⅝	300	Chi., M. & St.P.b.c.	38¾
100	do.......s3.	32½	200	do	38⅞
100	do	32⅜	100	do	39
100	do.......c.	32⅜	100	do.......c.	39⅛
1400	do	32½	300	do.......c.	39⅛
200	do.......s3.	32½	300	do	39⅜
600	do.......b3.	32⅝	300	do	39⅛
800	do	32¾	300	do	39⅝
100	do	32⅞	100	do	39⅜
200	do	32¾	400	do	39¼
200	do	32⅞	100	do	39⅜
500	do.......c.	33	200	do	39½
100	do	33	100	Alt. & T.H.Pf.b.c.	25
800	do	33⅛	100	Tol., W. & W.b.c.	37¼
1100	do	33⅛	700	do	37⅜
200	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	25⅜	400	do	37⅝
100	do...u. r. c.	26	600	do	37¾
300	do	25⅞	700	do	37⅞
400	N.Y.C.& Hud.b.c.	100	200	do.......b3.	38
300	do	99⅞	900	do	38
300	do	100	100	do.......c.	38
200	do.......b4.	100⅛	800	do	38
200	Pac. Mail.....b. c.	43⅛	500	do	38⅛
200	do	43¼	500	do	38¼
100	do	43½	100	do.......c.	38¼
200	do.......b3.	43⅜	1200	do	38⅛
200	do.......c.	43⅝	1700	do	38
400	do	43⅜	500	do	37⅞
400	do	43½	800	do	38
400	do	43¾	100	do.......b3.	38
100	do.......c.	43⅝	100	H. & St. Jo.	26⅜
300	Bos., H. & E...b. c.	1⅛	100	C., C. & I. C....b. c.	18⅝
100	do	1¼	100	At. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	16

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100	West. Union	74⅞	100	Union Pacific	27¼
500	do	74¾	500	do	27⅜
500	Erie Railway	33¼	100	do.......c.	27⅜
200	do	33⅜	200	do.......c.	27¼
100	do	33⅛	300	Rock Island	100⅞
200	do.......c.	33¼	400	do	101
1100	do	33	300	St. Paul	39⅝
100	North-western	43¼	600	do	39½
100	do	43⅜	100	do	39¼
1100	Lake Shore	76⅛	500	Tol. & Wabash	38
900	do	76	1400	do	37⅞
200	do.......s3.	75⅞	300	Ohio & Miss.	25⅞
100	do	75⅞	100	Pacific Mail...b3.	43¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$20,000	U. S. 5s, R., '81......b. c.	113⅝	$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N...b. c.	116¼
54,000	U. S. 5s, C., '81	113½			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	N. Y. S. 7s, B. L., R.	107	1600	L. S. & M. S.b. c.	75⅞
1,000	C. C. C.&I. 1st.	100	300	do.......s3.	75⅞
5,000	do..b. c.b3.	100	200	do	76
10,000	L. S. Con. 1st., Coup....b. c.	95½	100	do.......s3.	76
			300	do	76⅛
1,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st......b. c.	106½	1000	do	76¼
			700	do	76⅜
8,000	D., L. & W. C. b. c.	103½	100	C. & R. I.......b. c.	101⅛
			50	do	101
			100	Un. Pac...b. c. s3.	27¼
1,000	C. Pa. G. Bs.	89¾	300	do	27⅛
7,000	do	90	300	do	27⅜
3,000	Un. Pa. 10s, In.	79	2200	do	27½
100	West. Un. Tel.b.c.	74¾	200	Tol., W. & W.b.c.	37¾
400	do	74⅝	100	do	37⅞
500	do	74½	100	do.......c.	37⅞
400	do	74¾	400	do	38
600	do	74⅞	500	do	38¼
700	do.......b3.	75	200	C. & N. W.......b. c.	43
200	Pacific Mail..b. c.	43⅝	50	do.......s3.	42½
100	do	43¾	200	do	43⅛
200	N. Y. C. & H..b. c.	100	100	do.......b3.	43½
400	Erie.......b. c. c.	33	200	do	43⅜
200	do	32⅞	200	do	43½
900	do	32¾	200	do.......s3.	43½
800	do	32⅝	1000	C., M. & St.P.b.c.	39¼
1800	do	32½	100	do.......c.	39¼
100	do	32⅜	400	do	39¾
100	B., H. & E.b.c. s3.	1	100	Del., Lack. & W.	107⅜
500	do	1	18	P., Ft. W. & C.Gt.	94
300	Ohio & Miss.b. c.	25¾			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	C.P.G. B.s15.	89½	10	Fourth Na. Bk.	103
300	Pacific Mail	43¾	280	N. Y. C. & H.	100
200	do	43⅝	200	do	99⅞
600	W. Union....b10.	75	600	Union Pacific	27¾
1200	do.......b3.	75	900	do	27⅝
900	do	75	100	do.......b3.	27⅝
100	do.......s3.	74⅞	500	Lake Shore....b3.	76½
400	do	74⅞	400	do	76⅜
100	do.......s3.	74¾	1600	do	76¼
300	do.......b3.	75	100	do.......b3.	76¼
300	Erie Railway	32¼	100	do	76¼
200	do.......c.	32⅜	100	N. W. Pf.....s15.	60¼
700	do	32⅜	300	North-western	43⅝
200	do.......b3.	32⅜	1800	do	43½
500	do	32⅜	100	do	43⅝
200	do	32¼	200	Rock Island	101½
300	do	32⅜	300	do	101¼
400	do.......s3.	32	100	St. Paul	39¾
500	do	32	900	do	39⅞
100	do.......b3.	32	300	Tol. & Wabash	38
200	do.......s3.	31⅞	400	do	37⅞
200	do	31⅞			

FRIDAY, July 3—P. M.

The Stock market has been afflicted to-day with the popular Fourth of July fever, and the result was that while the tone of business was good, the transactions were limited and dealings were "off" after the First Board. Fire crackers then became active, with an upward tendency, and the bottoms were blown out of chairs, and coat-tails severely damaged. At the opening of the market prices on most of the speculative investments declined ½ to ⅝ ₱ cent., but improved somewhat after the first call, the rally ranging from ½ to 1⅝. The closing transactions were characterized by general firmness, and the final sales averaged very nearly the best prices of the day. The total sales of Stocks reached only 98,500 shares, a falling off of about 70,000 shares from Thursday's dealings. The leading features of investment were Lake Shore, Erie, Western Union, and Wabash. In nearly all the stocks on the general list the closing sales were at an advance on the final transactions of Thursday, the most notable improvements being as follows: Rock Island, 1¼; North-western, common, 1⅛; St. Paul, common, ⅞; Wabash, ¾. Erie alone closed at a lower rate, the falling being ⅝. It was reported as final that Thomas A. Scott has definitely declined to enter the new Erie Board, and that it is doubtful whether Mr. Jewett will become a member unless the English accountants render their statement before the election. A large amount of Erie stock is reported on the way from England per steamship Siberia to cover the extensive transactions of the past seven or eight days, "seller fifteen." Gold was weak all day, and declined steadily from the opening price, 110⅝, to 110½@110⅜, closing at the latter quotation. This decline is not a matter of surprise, however, considering the many influences that have been at work during the past few days to produce such a result, first of which, of course, was the large interest payments by the Government. Rates for carrying were 2@3 ₱ cent., closing at 2. The range in Gold for the week was 111¼ to 110⅜.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed to-day $728,000 in payment of interest, and $24,000 in redemption of Called 5-20 Bonds. The Customs receipts amounted to $283,000. The operations for the week at the Sub-Treasury (five days) included the payment of $9,709,460 for interest; $90,000 in the redemption of Called Bonds, and the receipt of $1,570,000 for Customs. Government Bonds were dull throughout the day, and experienced a slight decline. Railway Mortgages were firm, but quiet in the later dealings, the leading features being Central Pacifics, which advanced as high as 90⅝. Union Pacific Incomes sold at 79; Lake Shore, Consolidated, at 95½; St. Paul, firsts' 8 ₱ cent., at 106½; Delaware and Lackawanna convertible at 103½; C., C., C., and I., firsts, at 100; New-York Central, firsts, at 105; Michigan Southern, seconds, at 100. Money closed easy at 2@3 ₱ cent., the only rates of the day. The Clearing-house statement shows the following results of the day's business: Currency Exchanges $79,952,018; Currency Balances, $3,825,352; Gold Exchanges, $9,605,721; Gold Balances, $1,415,122. The following were the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank: Gold Balances, $1,717,424; Currency Balances, $1,906,363; Gross Clearances, $27,328,000. The following are the changes during the week in the City Banks: Increase in Loans, $5,630,700; increase of Specie, $2,220,000; decrease in circulation, $647,400; increase of deposits, $8,516,800; increase of Legal Tenders, $737,300. The engagements of Specie for shipment by to-morrow's steamers thus far reported is $150,000 in Silver bars.

The leading interest of the day was centred in a circular from the Secretary of the Treasury soliciting proposals for the balance of the New Loan of 5 ₱ cent. bonds, amounting to $179,000,000, which document will be found in another column. The total loan under this issue approximates $500,000,000, of which the following bonds are already placed: registered, $178,472,450; coupon, $137,328,300; total, $315,800,750. As a whole there does not seem to be any very popular appreciation of the new loan at the terms specified in the Secretary's circular, and a great deal of adverse criticism, as to the manner of placing the balance of the issue, was indulged in. It is widely assumed that the Government would be acting wisely in availing itself of the same general means as are employed by most of the large interests under similar circumstances, viz.: putting the loan in the hands of some thoroughly reputable house, or even three or four houses, and leaving it to their industry and sagacity to place the bonds at the best advantage. At present the Treasury Department is doing its own commission business without the proper facilities. It is considered extremely doubtful whether any considerable portion of the amount can be disposed of in the home market. On the other hand it is urged that, even if the system is not exactly the most politic that could be adopted, the time is auspicious, when money is so extremely abundant as now, and so little employment for capital as is just now apparent. It was reported further that negotiations are possibly pending with the Rothschilds looking to the taking of this balance, and that the present circular is put forth as an experiment, a "feeler," to test the strength of the American market before concluding an arrangement abroad.

Closing Quotations—JULY 3.

	Thursday.	Friday.
U. S. New 5s (1881)	114	113½
U. S. 5-20s (1862)	113½	113½
U. S. 5-20s (1867)	117	116¾
American Gold	110⅝	110⅜
Bills on London, 60 ds.	$4 87½ @87¾	$4 87½ @87¾
New-York Central and Hudson	99⅝	99⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	100	101¼
Pacific Mail	43⅛	43¾
St. Paul Common	39	39⅞
St. Paul Preferred	57¾	58
Western Union	74⅜	75
Union Pacific	27	27¾
Lake Shore	75¾	76¼
Toledo and Wabash	37⅛	37⅞
North-western Common	42⅛	43⅝
North-western Preferred	60⅛	60¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	107	107⅜
Central of New-Jersey	107¾	107¾
Panama	111	111
Erie	32½	31⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅝	25¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	18½	18⅝

The following were the latest quotations for Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	115½	116
6s, 1881, Registered	116⅛	116½
6s, 1881, Coupons	117	117½
5-20s, 1862, Registered	113¼	113¾
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	113¼	114
5-20s, 1864, Registered	116	116½
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	116⅜	116⅝
5-20s, 1865, Registered	116	116½
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116⅞	117⅛
5-20s, 1865, new Registered	115⅞	116⅛
5-20s, 1865, new Coupons	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s, 1867, Registered	116	116½
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117	117⅛
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116⅛	116⅝
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	116⅝	117
10-40s, Registered	113⅛	113½
10-40s, Coupons	113¼	113½
5s, 1881, Registered	113⅜	113⅝
5s, 1881, Coupons	113⅜	113½
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	90⅜	91
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	82	83

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of stocks for the day, and the total sales of shares:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Number of Shares.
N. Y. C. & H. Cons.	100	99⅞	2,000
Lake Shore	76½	75⅜	19,900
Rock Island	101½	99⅞	3,600
Del., Lack. & Western	107⅜	107⅜	100
Wabash	38¼	37⅛	10,200
Western Union Telegraph	75	74¼	17,300
North-western	43⅝	42⅛	6,000
Milwaukee & St. Paul	39⅞	38⅝	6,300
Pacific Mail	43¾	43	4,000
Erie	33⅜	31¾	17,100
Ohio & Miss	25⅞	25⅜	900
Boston, Hartford & Erie	1¼	1	1,200
Union Pacific	27¾	26¾	8,300
C., C. & Ind. Central	18⅝	18⅝	300
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	16	15⅞	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	26⅜	25⅜	300
Total sales			98,500

State Securities were neglected. A sale of $2,000 New-York State 7's Bounty Loan, at 117, was reported. The following were the bids made at the Exchange Board:

Alabama 8s, '86	45	N. Y. Coup. B. Loan	10⅜
Alabama 8s, '88	45	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	10
Ark. 6s, Funded	10	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	10
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	8	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	10
A. 7s, L.R.P.B.& N.O.	8	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	10
Ark. 7s, M.O.& R.R.	8	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75	10
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.	8	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76	10
California 7s	110	N.C.N.C.R., Ja.&Ju.	3
Connecticut 6s	101	N.C.N.C.R., Ap.&Oc.	3
Georgia 6s	75	N.C.N.C.R.c.off J.&J.	2
Ga. 7s, new bds.	89	N.C.N.C.R.c.o.A.&A.	2
Ga. 7s, Indorsed	80	Ohio 6s, '75	9
Ga. 7s, Gold bds.	80	Ohio 6s, '81	10
Indiana 5s	101	Ohio 6s, '86	10
Louisiana 6s, new bs.	20	Rhode Island 6s	10¾
La. 6s, Levee bds.	20	South Carolina 7s	2
La. 8s, Levee bds.	22	S. Car. Non-Fun. bs.	
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75.	22	Tenn. 6s, old	8
Mich. 6s, '78-'79	100	Tenn. 6s, old, ex-c'p.	6
Mich. 6s, '83	100	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	8
Mich. 7s, '78	101	T. 6s, new series	⅝
L. bs. due '81 to '91 inc.	94	Virginia 6s, old	3
Han.& St. Jo. due '86.	92	Va. 6s, new bds.	3
Han.& St. Jo. due '87.	92	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	½
N. Y. Reg. B. Loan	106¾		

The following bids were made for the various Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.	100	C., P. & A. n. bds.	7
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.	100⅛	Buff.& Erie new bds.	7
B., C.R. & M. 1st, 7s, g.	53	Buff. & St. Line 7s.	5
Ch. & Ohio 6s, 1st	45	Lake Shore Div. bds.	5½
Ch. & Oh. 6s, ex c.	45	Lake Sh. C. C. 1st	5
Chi. & Alt. 1st	100½	Lake Sh. C. R. 1st	5
C.,B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.	108	Lake Sh. C. C. 2d.	9½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	103¼	Mar. & Cin. 1st	1 2½
C. R. of N. J. 1st, n.	107	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902	7
Am. D. & Imp. bds.	99½	Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82.	11½
M. & St.P. 1st, 8s, P.D.	106	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	1 1
M.&S.P 1st, 7 3-10, P.D	91½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	4¾
M.&S.P. 1st, I.&M.D.	77½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	9
M. & St. P.M.&C.M.	79	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	1 5
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	103	H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.	1 2
Chi. & N. W. 1st	100½	H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	1 0
Chi. & N.W. C.G. bds.	80	Harlem 1st, 7s, Cou.	1 5
Gal. & Chi. Ext.	102	Ohio & Miss. C. S.F.	9
C.,C.,C.&I. 1st, 7s, S.F.	99¾	Ohio & M. 2d C. S.F.	4
Del., L. & W. 7s, Con.	103⅛	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	9¾
Mor. & Essex 1st	106	Union Pac. 1st bds.	3¾
Mor. & Essex 2d	103	Union Pac. S. F.	8
M. & E. Conv. bds.	92	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	9
Erie 1st, Ext.	101	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	8
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	100	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	1
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	98	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	60
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	90	St. L. & I. M. 2d	64
Long Dock bds.	97	A. & T. H. 2d, Pf.	88
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	86	T., P. & W., E. D.	79½
H. & St. J. 7s, Conv.	78½	T., P. & W., W. D.	72½
Ill. C. 7 ₱ ct., '75	100½	T. & W. 1st Ext.	95
M.S.&N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ c.	103⅛	T. & W. Equip. bds.	64
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100	Gt. West. 1st, '88	92¾
Clev. & Tol. n. bds.	97¼	Quin. & T. 1st, '90	80
C., P. & A. old bds.	98		

Bank Shares were inactive, but firm. The following were the bids made for these Securities:

America	146	Mechanics'	131
American Exchange	110½	Mercantile	113
Central National	98	Merchants	110
Chatham	126	Merchants Ex.	106
Chemical	1000	Metropolitan	127
City	300	Nassau	106
Corn Exchange	125	New-York	122½
First National	175	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	90
Fulton	150	Ninth National	100
Gallatin National	128	Pacific	165
German American	91¼	Park	140
Grocers'	95	Peoples	140
Hanover	101	Republic	107½
Irving	119	St. Nicholas	108
Manhattan	152	State of New-York	106
Manfact's & Mer'ts.	50	Union	135
Market	114		

The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for June are reported as $886,900, against $929,211 for the corresponding month of 1873.

The Mechanics' Bank, of St. Louis, has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable to Eastern stockholders on demand at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

A semi-annual dividend of *Ten ₱ cent.*, payable on demand, has been declared by the Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company.

The Panama Railroad has declared its sixty-fourth dividend (quarterly) of *Three ₱ cent.*, for the quarter ending June 30, payable on and after July 15.

The Irving Insurance Company has declared a dividend of *Seven ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BUFFALO CITY 7S, JERSEY CITY 7S, CLEVELAND City 7s, Jersey City 6s, and other first-class investment bonds. For sale by DANIEL A. MORAN, No. 40 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday July 3, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	11	Resin, bbls.	961
Bees-wax, pks.	28	Tallow, pks.	116
Copper, bbls.	102	Stearine, pks.	116
Cotton, bales	553	Cut-meats, pks.	1,034
Eggs, bbls.	1,235	Lard, tcs.	142
Flour, bbls.	10,580	Lard, kegs	50
Wheat, bushels	260,766	Butter, pks.	3,446
Corn, bushels	125,043	Cheese, pks.	21,106
Oats, bushels	38,275	Oil-cake, pks.	229
Malt, bushels	600	Pea-nuts, bags	5
Beans, bbls.	6	Tea, pks.	103
Broom-corn, bales	50	Starch, pks.	950
Copper, cakes	182	Tobacco, hhds.	362
Hemp, bales	28	Tobacco, pks.	891
Hops, bales	11	Wool, bales	188
Leather, sides	3,375	Whisky, bbls.	548

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade has been devoid of animation in nearly all lines, but values on desirable stock have been very well supported. Through the auction rooms a fair amount of stock has been distributed, but at irregular figures.

CANDLES—Have been in limited demand, with Adamantine at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—Has been in slack request throughout, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel, $11; Cumberland Soft at $6 75@7, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been inactive and nominal, with Maracaibo quoted at 30c.@32c.; Caraccas at 15c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 12c.@12½c., and San Domingo at 7c.@8c., gold.

COFFEE—Firm, as last quoted, but inactive.

COTTON—The Cotton Exchange was closed to-day, and no dealings of moment were reported. Values were more or less nominal. Receipts here to-day, 553 bales, including 239 bales from Norfolk and 314 bales by railroad.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Good Ordinary	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	16¼	16⅛	16 9-16	16 9-16
Low Middling	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Middling	17⅝	17¾	18	18
Good Middling	18⅞	19	19¼	19¼

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been held with a fair show of confidence, but have been without activity.

DYE-WOODS—Have been offered reservedly, and have been quoted firm, but inactive.

EGGS—Have been in moderate request within the range of 19c.@23c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main business 20c.@22c. for fair to strictly prime stock.

FERTILIZERS—Have been comparatively dull, quotations ruling about as in our last.

FISH—Trade has been moderate, mostly in a jobbing way, within the previous range for other than Mackerel, which declined; Dry Cod, $4 25@$5 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $12@$18; No. 2 at $12@$15; No. 3 at $7@$10 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 35c. for Scaled and 25c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been generally quiet, though buyers have had the advantage as to values. Home trade dealings light. Export call quite moderate, within the range, chiefly at $5 90@$6 for regular shipping Extras, and $6 25 for good Amber Winter Wheat stock. The sales since our last have been 10,200 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$4 60, chiefly at $4 25@$4 40; very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 65@$5 45, chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to choice Extra State, $5 65@$6 35, chiefly at $5 90@$6 05 for standard to about fair; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $6 35@$7 10, chiefly at $6 75@$7; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 60@$6 35, chiefly at $5 90@$6; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 65@$6 40; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 65@$6 50, mainly at $6@$6 15, and trade and family extras within the previous range....Southern Flour quiet and drooping. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at $5 85@$7 15 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 15@$10 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra, ₱ bbl. Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at from $4 60@$6 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 425 bbls., chiefly at $5 65@$5 90 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in fair request, but at drooping prices within the range of $3 65@$4 for inferior to choice Yellow Western; $3 75@$4 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine; the reported sales since our last have been 650 bbls.

FIRE CRACKERS—Quiet and depressed in price; 1,500 bxs. sold at $2 25@$2 67½ for extra short to full count.

FRUIT—Trade has been generally dull, on basis of quotations. Sales, 900 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 90; 3,000 half bxs. do. on private terms; 500 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 55@$3 60; 200 bxs. London Layers at $3 25; 300 cases Sardines, quarter bxs., at 15½c.; 125 bbls. Currants at 6⅛c.@6¼c.; 20 cases Citron at 27c., and 200 bags Bordeaux Walnuts at 10c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been very quiet to-day. Holders of prime stock have been claiming previous prices, while the bids have been generally 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, checking operations. Milwaukee stock continues scarce. The firmer range of ocean freights has been against free export purchases. Winter Wheat has been moderately dealt in, mostly for shipment, but at a further reduction in values. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 84,000 bushels at $1 39@$1 41 for No. 1 Spring, car stock; $1 37@$1 39 for fair ordinary to choice No. 2 Milwaukee and Minnesota Spring, car lots, with $1 39 asked, and $1 38 reported bid for prime boat-loads; $1 33@$1 34½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, the latter rate for choice; $1 31@$1 39 for ungraded Spring, and $1 33@$1 37 for Red Western. ....Corn has been quite active at a further slight improvement in prices, closing very firmly. The demand has been in good part for exports. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 297,000 bushels, (part to arrive soon,) at 75c.@77½c. for poor to strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 77c.@77½c. for boat-loads, closing at 77½c. for prime samples; 77c.@78½c. for Yellow Western, and 85c. for White do. Included in the sales were 50,000 bushels prime Mixed Western, next week's delivery, reported at 77c. ₱ bushel....Rye dull; 1,200 bushels Pennsylvania sold at $1 10 ₱ bushel....Barley and malt essentially unaltered....Oats have been quoted firmer on a fair trade inquiry; sales, 62,000 bushels at 56c.@60c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 58c.@59c. for fair to very good samples, and 60c.@64c. for ordinary to very choice white do....Hay, Straw, and Feed about as last quoted.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Domestic Cloth has been in moderate demand and firm; other kinds dull. Bags at 11½c.@11¾c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9½c.@9¾c.; Domestic Bagging, 12⅛c. Sales, 300 rolls Domestic Cloth at 12⅛c.

HEMP—Manila has been inactive but steady. Sisal dull at 6¼c.@6½c., gold. Of Jute Butts, small lots sold at 2¾c., currency.

HIDES—Have been more sought after and quoted steady. Sales 5,000 Montevideo at 25¾c., gold, 60 days; 300 Country Slaughters, 800 California Kips, to arrive; 700 Dry Texas, 400 Entre Rios, 489 Wet-salted Texas, and 100 Santa Fé on private terms.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole has been in moderately active request, with prime stock quoted very firm on light offerings. Oak tannages quiet but steady. Union Crop in demand at full rates. Upper stock rather more sought after. Harness stock quiet.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been dull and heavy, 75,000 ℔s. at 24¼c.@24⅜c. for prompt; new Sheathing quoted at 33c.; old do., 22c.@22½c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c....Iron has been inactive, as a rule, with values quoted somewhat irregular; sales, 250 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, on private terms; and 50 packs Russian Sheet at 16c., gold. Eglinton Pig quoted at $33@$34; Summerlee at $36; Glengarnock, $35; American Pig, $31@$32; No. 2 do., $29@$30; Forge, $26@$28; English Rails at $50@$52, gold; American Rails, at works, $56@$60; old Rails at $36@$40; Wrought Scrap, $38@40....Pig-lead has been quiet, with ordinary foreign quoted at $6 50, and American at $5 80@$5 90, gold; Bar at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe at 9c. Spelter has been dull at 6⅝c.@6⅞c., gold, for foreign, and 6¾c.@11c. for domestic....Pig-tin has been in slack demand, with sales reported of 15 tons English at 21¼c.@21½c., gold; and 200 slabs Straits at 23⅜c., gold; Straits quoted at 23⅜c.@23½c., gold; English at 21¼c.@21½c., gold; Banca at 25½c.@26c. Of Tin Plates 500 bxs. Charcoal sold at $10 50, gold; 500 bxs. 14x20 Coke at $8 25, gold; and 750 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $9 25@$9 50, gold. Charcoal quoted at $10 50@$10 75; I. C. Coke, $7 50@$8; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$9 75; Coke Terne, $7 25@$8....Zinc quiet at 8¼c.@8½c., gold, ₱ ℔.

MOLASSES—No further arrivals have been reported. Of the cargoes and invoices recently received few have yet been marketed, and none not already reported, save a cargo of 235 puncheons, 18 tcs., and 35 bbls. Barbados, which has been taken on trade account, on private terms. Jobbing trade moderate at full previous figures. We quote: Cuba Muscavado Refining, (50 test,) 41½c.@42c.; Grocery do. at 42c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 30c.@35c.; Porto Rico, 42c.@67½c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 44c.@48c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@85c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull and low grades heavy, with Strained quoted at $2 12½@$2 15, and good do. at $2 17½@$2 20; sales, 165 bbls. common Strained at $2 12½, and 700 bbls. No. 1 and Extra Pale at $4@$6 50 ₱ 280 ℔s....Tar and Pitch unaltered....Spirits Turpentine inactive, with sales of 75 bbls. reported at 35½c., closing at 35½c.@35¾c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been generally dull, with prices rather favoring buyers.

PETROLEUM—Very quiet throughout, with Crude, in bulk, quoted at 5c....Refined, here, 12⅛c.; and at Philadelphia, at 12⅜c.@12½c., for early delivery; Refined, in cases, 16¾c.@17c....Naphtha, in shipping order, 7½c. Residium, 6½c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately sought after, and quoted rather firmer. Sales for early delivery embraced 100 bbls. New Western Mess at $18 62½. And for forward delivery of New Western Mess, 500 bbls., July option, at $18 50, closing at $18 55; 1,250 bbls., August, at $18 70@18 75, closing at $18 80; with September quoted at $19....Dressed Hogs quiet at 7⅝c.@7¾c. for City....Cut Meats firm, with sales of 50 tcs. bagged Hams at 16c.; sundry lots of City bulk stock at full rates; and at the West 100 tcs. Smoked Hams on private terms....Bacon quiet but steady; 5,000 ℔s. Short Rib, in bulk, sold at 9⅜c....Lard has been quoted firmer, on a moderately active business; sales, for early delivery, 100 tcs. Western Steam, fair to choice, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; 75 tcs. City at 11½c., and small lots of Refined at 12c.@12⅛c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 250 tcs., July, at 11¾c.; 1,000 tcs., August, at 11⅞c.@11 15-16c., closing at 11 15-16c., and 1,250 tcs., September, at 12c.@12 1-16c., closing at 12 1-16c.@12⅛c....Beef, Butter, and Cheese without material alteration.

RICE—Has been very quiet throughout, with Carolina quoted at $7 25@$8 75 for common to choice; Rangoon at $6 50@$6 75 free, and $3@$3 25, gold, in bond; and Patna, free, at $7@$7 12½ ₱ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been in quite moderate request, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 10; Liverpool fine at $1 75@$2 75, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 28c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull; quoted at 5½c., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted firm, on the basis of yesterday's figures, with a good demand noted, mostly for refining stock. Sales to-day 1,645 hhds., 196 tcs., 378 bbls., and 891 bxs., including 986 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7 13-16c.@8c.; 144 hhds. common stock at 7½c.; 460 hhds. English Islands, reported at 7 11-16c.; 55 hhds., 196 tcs., and 378 bbls. Jamaica, at 7 15-16c.; and 891 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7⅜c.@7¾c. ₱ ℔. Fair Refining quoted at 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8⅜c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9¼c.; Manila Bags, 7⅛c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7⅜c.; Melado, 5½c.@6⅝c. Refined Sugars have been in good demand, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c., Powdered at 10⅞c., Granulated at 10⅝c.@10¾c., A's at 9¾c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8⅜c.@9⅝c.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of 127,000 ℔s. at 7⅞c.@8¼c.; market about steady....Of Stearine, 250 tcs. Western sold, part here, at 13¼c. for choice, but mainly to arrive on private terms.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand at former figures; sales, 400 half chests Green on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been fairly active and firm. Sales have been reported of 600 hhds. Kentucky at 6c.@13c.; 376 cases 1873 Connecticut Seed Leaf at 7c.@16c.; 95 cases 1872 State at 6c.; 118 cases 1873 Pennsylvania at 6¾c.; 49 cases 1872 do. at 8c.; 439 cases 1872 Ohio on private terms, and 300 bdls. Havana, in lots, at 80c.@$1 ₱ ℔. Manufactured firm, and in fair request.

WHISKY—Steady at 99c.; sales, 100 bbls.

WOOL—Has been in good demand, and the more desirable grades of stock have been quoted firm as to values in most instances. Sales have been reported during this week of 79,000 ℔s. and 50 bales Domestic Fleece at 40c.@54c., chiefly at 49c.@54c.; 75,000 ℔s. unwashed stock, part at 26c.@42c.; 86,000 ℔s. Washed at 50c.@58c.; 23,000 ℔s. Scoured at 72c.@80c.; 6,000 ℔s. Shearlings on private terms; 4,000 ℔s. Bucks' at 19½c.; 48,000 ℔s. Georgia on private terms; 430 pks. and 15,000 ℔s. Domestic Pulled at 30c.@52c.; chiefly at 45c.@52c.; 188 bags and 23,000 ℔s. Lambs' on private terms; 171,000 ℔s. Texas at 22c.@37½c., the latter rate for very choice; 12,000 ℔s. Colorado on private terms; 4,000 ℔s. Combing at 60c.; 10,000 ℔s. Combing Delaine on private terms; 99,000 ℔s. California Fall at 16c.@25c.; 189,000 ℔s. and 210 bales California Spring at 27½c.@40c.; 4,000 ℔s. California Pulled on private terms; equal to about 550 bales Mexican, &c., at 20c.@21½c.; 10,000 ℔s. Montevideo at 36¼c.@36½c.; 1,100 bales Donskoi, nearly all white stock, on private terms; 4,500 ℔s. South American Pulled on private terms; 70 bales and 30,000 ℔s. Cape, part at 36c.; 120,000 ℔s. Australian, part at 52c., and 5,500 ℔s. Noils at 30c.@43c. ₱ ℔.

FREIGHTS—Grain room has been in very good demand on berth and charter at generally stronger rates. The movements in general cargo were more active, chiefly for British ports, at full figures. There was very little inquiry for Petroleum tonnage, and quotations were essentially unchanged....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Corn at 8½d. ₱ bushel, and, by steam, 750 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₱ ℔; 10,000 bushels Grain at 10½d.@11d.; 24,000 bushels do., steamer of Saturday week, on private terms; 32,000 bushels do., part at 10d. ₱ standard bushel, by an outside vessel; 200 tcs. Beef on private terms; 750 hhds. Tobacco at 40s.; 1,500 bxs. Bacon chiefly at 50s.; 600 pks. Butter at 55s.; 18,500 bxs. Cheese chiefly at 55s. And by steam, from Philadelphia, reported thence, 75 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ₱ ℔.; 5,200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; 85,000 bushels Grain at 9½d.@11d. ₱ bushel, the inside rate for early shipments; 10,000 feet Lumber at 60s.; 200 bales Hair at 40s.; 75 tons Hides at 42s. 6d.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 40s.; 5,000 bxs. Cheese at 50s.; 200 hhds. Molasses at 32d. 6d.; 150 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.@35s.; and 20 tcs. Beef at 7s. Also a British ship, 843 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 77s. 6d....For London, by steam, 72,000 bushels Grain at 11d.@11½d. ₱ bushel....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 9¼d. ₱ 60 ℔s.; 350 bxs. Bacon at 40s.; 3,500 bxs. Cheese at 50s.; 300 bbls. Resin on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, 200 tons Oil-cake on private terms....For Belfast, a British bark, 373 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 5s. 9d. with option of Glasgow, and an Austrian brig with about 2,800 quarters do. from Philadelphia, at 6s. ₱ quarter....For Dublin, a British brig, 229 tons, with about 1,200 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, reported on owner's account....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 605 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 6s. 3d., short lay days, with 6s. 9d. reported bid for medium size vessels, regular lay days; and an Austrian bark, 671 tons, (now at Boston,) hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 6s. 4½d. ₱ quarter, and £10 gratuity. Also, a bark, 827 tons, with Guano, reported from Baker's Island, at 85s....For the Continent, direct, a British steamship, 865 tons net, hence, with about 7,500 quarters Grain, at 9s. ₱ quarter....For Bremen, by steam, 350 bales Cotton, 24,000 bushels Corn, Rye, and Wheat, 250 tcs. Lard, 350 pks. Tobacco, and 300 pks. Merchandise at current rates....For Hamburg, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at equal to about 11½d. ₱ bushel....For St. John, N. B., a bark, with Coal, reported from Philadelphia, at $1 50, gold, ₱ ton. ....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $11 50 and $13; and another, with do., from Savannah, at $8.

FAMILY MARKETING.

With few exceptions the retail prices at the market remained firm during the week. The following were the quotations yesterday at Washington Market:

MEATS.

Porterhouse St'k, ℔.	35@..	Veal, h'd qr's, ℔.	$22@$..
Sirloin Steak, ℔.	26@28	Veal Cutlets, ℔.	35@..
Round Steak, ℔.	22@..	Loin, ℔.	25@..
Stewing Pieces, ℔.	16@..	Pigs' Tongues, ℔.	10@..
Suet, ℔.	10@..	B'f Tongues, ℔.	1 00@1 25
Mutton, h'd q'rs, ℔.	18@20	Bacon, ℔.	16@..
Mutton Chops, ℔.	25@..	Tripe, ℔.	10@..
Pickled Hams, ℔.	15@..	Lard, ℔.	15@..
Porterhouse Roast'g Beef, ℔.	35@..	Smoked Beef, ℔.	25@..
Roasting Beef, ℔.	26@..	Smoked Ham, ℔.	16@..
Sausages, ℔.	14@..	Shoulders, ℔.	10@..
Sausages, Smok'd, ℔.	15@..	Spring Lamb, ℔.	25@..
Veal, fore qr's, ℔.	14@..	Spring L'b. hind quarters, ℔.	28@..

FISH.

Codfish, ℔.	10@12	Brook Trout, ℔.	75@$1 25
Kennebec Salmon, ℔.	25@40	Eels, ℔.	15@20
Halibut, ℔.	15@20	Porgies, ℔.	8@10
Perch, ₱	10@12	Mackerel, ℔.	10@15
Sunfish, ℔.	10@..	Kingfish, ℔.	25@..
Flounders, ℔.	8@10	Spanish Mack, ℔.	30@50
Sea Bass, ℔.	10@15	Weakfish, ℔.	10@15
Pickerel, ℔.	15@40	Bluefish, ℔.	8@12
Striped Bass, ℔.	15@25	Lobsters, ℔.	8@10
Blackfish, ℔.	12@16		

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls, ℔.	16@20	Tam'd Squab, dozen	$3 00@$3 50
Spring Chickens, ℔.	35@40	Common Turkeys, ℔.	22@25
Phila. Spring Chickens, ℔.	40@45	Spring Duck, ℔.	38@40
Phila. Chickens, ℔.	20@24		

SMOKED AND SHELL FISH.

Smoked Mackerel, ℔.	17@..	Oysters, large, gallon	$1 50@$2 00
Dried Cod, ℔.	9@10	Oysters, small, gallon	75@1 00
Smoked Salmon, ℔.	20@..	Hard Clams, gallon	50@75
Smoked Eels, ℔.	25@..	Soft-shl Clams, gallon	40@80
Smoked California Salmon, ℔.	20@22	Soft-shl Crabs, dozen	1 00@2 00
Smoked Halifax Salmon, ℔.	20@22	H'd-shl Crabs, dozen	50@75
Salt Mackerel, each	12@25	Sturgeon, ℔.	25@..
Pickled Lobsters, ℔.	25@..		
Smoked Bloat, each	3@..		
Friesche Buckling, each	6@..		

VEGETABLES.

Turnips, bunch	$ 10@..	String Beans, h'f p'k.	35@..
Potatoes, h'f p'k.	30@..	Green Peas	25@30
Potatoes, bushel	1 50@..	Asparagus, bunch	15@25
Squashes, piece	5@10	Rhubarb, bunch	6@8
Thyme, bunch	2@5	Mint, bunch	2@5
Cabbage, head	10@12	Onions, half peck	60@75
Parsley, bunch	3@5	Beets, bunch	8@12
Radishes, bunch	2@4	New Carrots, bunch	6@8
Green Peas, half peck	35@40	Sage, bunch	4@..
		Water-cresses, qt.	8@10
New Tomatoes, quart	25@30	Cucumbers, piece	5@8
		Bermuda Onions, qt.	12@15

FRUITS.

Lemons, doz.	25@35	New Dates, ℔.	10@15
Honey-comb, ℔.	35@40	Raisins, ℔.	10@18
Macaroni, ℔.	15@18	Figs, ℔.	15@20
Brazil Nuts	20@..	Box Figs	1 00@..
English Nuts, ℔.	20@..	Almonds, ℔.	35@50
Hickory-nuts, quart	10@..	Cocoa-nuts	8@10
Black Walnuts, quart	10@..	Dried Cherries, ℔.	20@30
		Dried Plums, ℔.	25@..
Pecan-nuts, quart	20@..	Can Peaches	35@40
Dried Peaches, ℔.	20@25	Can Pears	35@40
Dried Apples, ℔.	12@..	Can Pine-apples	35@..
Dried Pears, ℔.	15@..	Can Plums	40@..
Dried Currants, ℔.	10@15	Can Quinces	35@40
Oranges, dozen	30@40	Can Cherries	35@40
Filberts, ℔.	25@..	Can French Pears	50@..
Prunels, ℔.	25@..	Can American Pears	35@..
Seedless	20@..		
Strawberries, quart	20@25	Can String Beans	25@..
Malaga Grapes, ℔.	20@25	Can Tomatoes	20@25
Prunes, new, ℔.	15@20	Can Raspberry	35@..

BUTTER, LARD, AND CHEESE.

Best Family Butter	35@..	Cheese, ₱ ℔.	10@20
Common Butter	25@28	Swiss (imported) Cheese	32@..
Eggs, dozen	25@..		

PICKLES.

Chow-chow, quart	20@25	Red Cabbage, quart	20@..
Mixed Pickles	20@..	White Onions, quart	25@..
Cauliflower, quart	25@..		

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 3, 1874.

Trade in Beeves was very small on yesterday forenoon, and still smaller on to-day. The fresh herds to hand stood over unsold and will have to be held until Tuesday next. Prices ranged from 6½c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weights from 4 to 7½ cwt., on 54 to 57 ℔s. to the cwt., net. Milch Cows very slow at low rates. Calves moderate, from 6c.@7c. ₱ ℔. Veals are a little freer of sale, from 7½c.@8½c. ₱ ℔. Sheep sold in large lots from 3¾c.@5½c. ₱ ℔. Lambs fair from 6c.@10½c. ₱ ℔. Live Hogs not quoted. City-dressed inactive, from 7⅝c.@7¾c. ₱ ℔. This being the eve of the national holiday, trade in Live Stock has been retarded.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove—G. Bray sold for H. Murdock 48 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt., strong; for Graff & Co., 56 coarse Indiana Steers, from 9c.@10½c. ₱ ℔., weight from 5 cwt. to 6½ cwt., to 6¾ cwt. F. Samuels sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 30 fair Indiana Steers at 11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; held on sale 57 Indiana Steers. W. B. Gillett sold for Hasker & Golbraeth 94 Cherokee Steers, direct from the plains, at 7½c. ₱ ℔., weight 4¾ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for J. Needy 63 fair Ohio Steers from 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ ℔., weight from 7 cwt. to 7½ cwt.; for Barnheiser & Co. 64 fair Ohio Steers from 11c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7½ cwt.; held on sale for Dickson & Co. 31 Ohio Steers, and for Beckel & Co. 28 Ohio Steers.

M. Goldschmidt held on sale for Morris, Waixels & Co., 126 Missouri Steers, weight 7½ cwt., strong. Martin Fuller & Co., sold, for George Mulhall, 200 Texan Steers at $23 ₱ head; for J. H. Mulhall, 42 Texan Steers at $25 ₱ head; 35 Texan Steers, weight 5 cwt., scant, at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 30 Texan Steers, weight 5¾ cwt., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 15 Texan Steers, weight 5¼ cwt., at 9c. ₱ ℔., all grass fed direct from the Plains. J. N. Pidcock sold 227 Lambs, weight 12,170 ℔s., at 10c. ₱ ℔.; held on sale 2 cars of Sheep. P. Kase & Sons sold 161 Sheep, weight 16,730 ℔s., at 5⅜c. ₱ ℔.; 175 Jersey Lambs at 10½c. ₱ ℔., average weights from 60 ℔s. to 70 ℔s. ₱ head; and on yesterday 500 Jersey Lambs from 9¼c.@10¼c. ₱ ℔., weights from 55 ℔s. to 68 ℔s. ₱ head.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 432 Kentucky Sheep, weight 34,510 ℔s., at 3¾c. ₱ ℔.; 196 Sheep, weight 17,330 ℔s., at 4c. ₱ ℔.; 223 Sheep, weight 17,810 ℔s., at 4½c. ₱ ℔.; 51 Illinois Lambs, weight 2,330 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 10 Calves, weight 1,430 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 12 Calves, weight 1,760 ℔s., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 13 Veals, weight 1,710 ℔s., at 7½c. ₱ ℔.; 9 Veals, weight 1,270 ℔s., at 8c. ₱ ℔.; 10 Veals, weight 1,850 ℔s., at 8½c. ₱ ℔.; 170 Sheep, weight 13,380 ℔s., at 4¾c. ₱ ℔.; 100 Sheep, weight 8,800 ℔s., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 14 Sheep, weight 1,110 ℔s., at 5c. ₱ ℔.; 10 Sheep, weight 890 ℔s., at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 35 Lambs, weight 1,950 ℔s., at 8½c. ₱ ℔.; 42 Lambs, weight 2,400 ℔s., at 9¼c. ₱ ℔.; 413 Lambs, weight 23,330 ℔s., at 9½c. ₱ ℔. J. Kirby sold 18 Lambs, weight 1,410 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 100 Sheep, weight 8,030 ℔s., at $4 81¼ ₱ cwt.

At Weehawken Yards—There were on sale 746 head of horned Cattle, of these P. McCaffry held on sale 63 Illinois Steers. The Westheimer Brothers held the remainder, part for selves part on commission; they sold, for selves, 22 Missouri Steers at 11¾c. ₱ ℔., weights from 7¼ cwt. to 7½ cwt.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh Arrivals at Harsimus Cove for Yesterday and To-day—541 head of horned Cattle, 1,211 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh Arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for Yesterday and To-day—2,141 Hogs, 424 Sheep, 23 Calves.

Fresh Arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for Yesterday and To-day—2,554 Sheep and Lambs, 1 Cow, 327 Veals.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 3.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 510 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,444 head, or 732 cars, against 747 cars for the same time last week. There were not sufficient sales to make a market. All fresh arrivals were shipped East in first hands. On account of the near approach of the national holiday Eastern and country buyers have left for home. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,400 head against 17,400 head for the same time last week. The market was close and heavy: Canada Lambs, $6@$7 50; Canada Sheep, $4 50@$5; Western Sheep, $4@$4 75. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,900 head, against 17,000 head for the same time last week. The market was slow and dull; Yorkers, $5 50@$5 75; heavy Hogs, $5 90@$6.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 3.—Stock report for half week ending July 3—Received—Cattle, 2,700. Shipments—Cattle, 2,280. Sold in yards—Cattle, 1,020; quotations dull and nominal.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 19 for No. 1 Spring; $1 15¾ for No. 2 do. cash; $1 15½ July; $1 10⅜ August; $1 05½ September; No. 3 do., $1 08½. Corn firm and in fair demand at 59⅜c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash, or July; 59¼c. August; rejected, 56¼c. Oats steady at 42¾c. for No. 2, cash; 41c. July; rejected, 40¾c. Rye quiet and weak at 80c.@82c. for No. 2. Barley nominal for spot sales; No. 2 Spring, September, 90c. Pork in fair demand and higher at $18 25 cash or July; $18 35@$18 40 August. Lard steady at 11¼c. cash or July. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 94c. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 7¼c.; to Kingston, 7½c. On the open board in the afternoon Wheat declined to and closed at $1 14¾, July; $1 09¾ August. Corn closed at 58¾c., July, and afterward sold at 57¾c., July. The combination sustaining Corn is said to have failed. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 343,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 705,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 3.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—7,600 bbls. Flour, 201,578 bushels Wheat, 355,819 bushels Corn, 28,700 bushels Oats, 9,456 bushels Rye. Canal Shipments—117,531 bushels Wheat, 204,914 bushels Corn, 28,402 bushels Oats. Rail Exports—38,625 bushels Wheat, 53,939 bushels Corn, 42,582 bushels Oats. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9½c.; Oats, 6¼c. Flour active sales, 1,200 bbls. on range Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $7@$7 25; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8 25@$9. Wheat more active; sales, 2,000 bushels Wisconsin Spring at $1 31½; 3,000 bushels Sheboygan Spring on private terms. Corn active; sales, 50,000 bushels High Mixed at 67c.; 20,000 bushels No. 2 at 66c.@67c. Oats firm; sales of No. 2 Western at 53c. Rye nominally $1 10. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower, except for highest grades; sample lots of strictly prime to fancy new Red at $1 25@$1 35; soft No. 2 do., $1. Corn steady at 58½c. for No. 2 Mixed, in elevator; 60c., August. Oats active and higher at 50c.@51c. for No. 2, at East side, in elevator. Rye steady at 80c. for No. 2. Whisky unchanged at 95c. Pork higher at $19 25. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Bacon firm at 7⅜c.@7½c. for Shoulders; 10¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10½c. for Clear Sides. Lard quiet at 10¾c. for Summer. Live Hogs dull at $5@$5 35 for Light; $5 25@$5 50 for Bacon; $5 60@$6 for Heavy. Cattle lower; Wintered Texans, $2@$4 25; Native Cows and Heifers, $1 75@$3 25, good to extra Steers, $4 50@$6. Receipts—3,000 bbls Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 Hogs, and 1,900 Cattle.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 3.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,600 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales, 1,300 bushels; extra White Michigan at $1 60; small lots of prime White Canada at $1 75. Corn quiet; sales of two cars at 72c. Corn-meal lower; bolted, $31; unbolted, $30, ₱ ton. Millfeed lower; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $24@$26, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7½c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 12½ to the Hudson; $3 62½ to Newburg; $3 87½ to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Lake Receipts—38,400 bushels Wheat, 44,300 bushels Corn, 1,114,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—7,800 bushels Wheat, 10,900 bushels Corn, 44,200 feet of Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Wool active, but not quotably higher; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—Double Extra and above, 52c.@55c.; Extra, 52c.@53c.; Medium, 52c.@53c.; Coarse, 45c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western—Fine, 45c.@50c.; Medium, 50c.@52c.; Coarse, 45c.; Combing, washed, 60c.; do., unwashed, 40c.; Canada Combing, 62c.; Fine, unwashed, 35c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 36c.@38c.; Tub-washed, 50c.@55c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@27c.; do., unwashed, 22c.@23c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 42c.@45c.; No. 1 and Superfine Pulled, 42c.@84c.; Texas Fine and Medium, 29c.@35c.; Texas Coarse, 20c.@22c.; California Fine and Medium, 30c.@35c.; do. Coarse, 30c.@33.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominally $1 15@$1 18. Corn dull at 63c.@66c. for Mixed. Oats dull at 47c.@55c. Rye dull at 86c.@88c. Barley nominal. Butter firmer; choice selections, 22c.@23c. Pork firm and in fair demand; sales at $18 25, closing at $18 50 bid. Lard firm and in fair demand at 10¾c. for Summer; 11¾c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats in good demand; strong; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9½c. Bacon firm at 7¼c. for Shoulders, 10c.@10⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10½c. for Clear Sides. Whisky steady at 94c.

MILWAUKEE, July 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak at $1 21¾ for No. 1; $1 19¾ for No. 2; July, $1 19⅝; August, $1 14¼c. Oats steady at 43½c. for No. 2. Corn firm and in fair demand at 58¾c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye firm and scarce at 90c. for No. 1. Barley—No. 3 Spring scarce at 85c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 7½c. Receipts—3,200 bbls. Flour, 155,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,500 bbls. Flour, 125,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 3.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand and higher at $1 42 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 23 for Amber Michigan, cash and July; $1 20, August; No. 2 Red, $1 21; July, $1 19; August, $1 18. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and lower at 53c. for No. 1; 50c. for No. 2; 51c. for Michigan. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—6,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, July 3.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 70c.@78c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 58c.@62c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 80c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $19. Bacon in fair demand and higher, at 7⅝c. for Shoulders; 10¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10¾c. for Clear Sides; Sugar-cured Hams 13½c.; Plain 12½c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Lard sold at 12¾c.@13c. Whisky sold at 94c.

DETROIT, July 3.—Flour dull and lower. Wheat steady at $1 46½ for Extra; $1 42½ for No. 1 White; $1 20½ for Amber Michigan. Corn dull and lower at 65c.@66c. Oats dull and lower at 49c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 3.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 32c. Resin firm; $1 65 for Strained; $1 90 for Low No. 1; $5 12½ for Pale. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 50 for Hard; $2 50 for Yellow Dip; $3 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 3.—Wheat—Sales show a decline of 10c. since last transactions; six cars of White State sold to local millers at $1 60. Rye unchanged; in the street, $1 10 paid. Oats dull; sales of 800 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 60c.; 1,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 62c. Malt steady. Corn—Nothing doing.

CLEVELAND, July 3.—Wheat dull and lower at $1 20 for No. 1 Red; $1 15 for No. 2. Corn nominally unchanged. Oats nominally unchanged. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, July 3.—Flour quiet and weak. Corn firm and scarce at 80c.@85½c. Oats quiet but firm; nominally at 58½c. Provisions firm; advancing tendency.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 3—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 29¼@29½; do. Preferred, 47.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 29.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 28¾@29. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 87½c.

4 P. M.—The amount of Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £25,000. Erie Railway Shares, 29. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 60f.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 28¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 60f. 10f.

LIVERPOOL, July 3—13:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.@8½d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 70,000 bales, of which 13,000 bales were taken for export and 5,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 993,000 bales, including 485,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 95,000 bales, including 53,000 bales American. Actual export, 10,000 bales. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September and October, at 8⅜d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 33,000 quarters, including 21,000 American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July, at 8 3-16d.; do., nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July, at 8⅛d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,600 bales were American; the stock afloat is 586,000 bales, including 80,000 bales American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet; Wheat, 12s. 5d.@12s. 10d. ₱ cental for Club California White, and 10s. 5d.@11s. 1d. for Red Western Spring; Corn, 35s. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Cheese, 67s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 8¼d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8 7-16d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged. Provisions—Cheese, 66s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

LONDON, July 3.—Refined Petroleum, 9¾d. ₱ gallon. Sugar, 25s. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 6d.@26s. ₱ cwt. Common Resin, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Whale Oil, £30 15s. ₱ ton.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 3.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17c.; Low Middling, 15⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; Ordinary, 12⅛c.; net receipts, 422 bales; gross, 4,427 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 42,016 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,257 bales; gross, 2,618 bales; exports, coastwise, 5,556 bales; to the Continent, 499 bales; sales, 5,250 bales.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—Cotton dull; Middling, 17⅜c.; gross receipts, 56 bales; exports, coastwise, 86 bales; sales, 40 bales; spinners, 25 bales; stock, 6,536 bales. Weekly—Gross receipts, 1,451 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 757 bales; coastwise, 659 bales; sales, 336 bales; spinners, 116 bales.

MOBILE, July 3.—Cotton quiet; nominally unchanged; Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 53 bales; exports, coastwise, 4 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 8,024 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 435 bales; exports, coastwise, 366 bales; to Great Britain, 3,100 bales; sales, 800 bales.

GALVESTON, July 3.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 21 bales; exports, coastwise, 10 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 10,202 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 383 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,097 bales; sales, 1,819 bales.

MEMPHIS, July 3.—Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 15¾c.@16c.; receipts, 200 bales; shipments, 831 bales; stock, 1874, 14,807 bales; 1873, 14,058 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 986 bales; shipments, 3,554 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 3.—Cotton dull; Middling, 16c.@16⅛c.; net receipts, 136 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 9,832 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 808 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,145 bales; sales, 1,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 3.—Cotton nominal; unchanged; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 3 bales; stock, 11,601 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 382 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,116 bales; sales, 357 bales.

THE PRODUCE EXPORTS.

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Spain, for Liverpool—1,819 bxs. Bacon, 25 tcs. Lard, 27,647 bushels Wheat, 3,437 bxs. Cheese, 1,400 bbls. Flour, 1,535 bales Cotton, 227 hhds. Tobacco, 19 cases Tobacco, 39 bales Hair, 200 tcs. Beef, 75 pks. Lard, 1,000 pks. Butter, 50 bbls. Pork, 16,000 bushels Corn, 5 pks. Bladders.

By the bark Syringa, for London—35,359 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Pudel, for Stettin—2,405 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Vidfarne, for London—20,299 bushels Wheat, 7,703 bushels Corn.

By the bark Segrid, for Gloucester—1,075 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark N. Ottavia, for London—25,720 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Europa, for Glasgow—307 bbls. Resin, 6,506 bxs. Cheese, 9 pks. Lamps, 230 bxs. Bacon, 83 pks. Tallow, 31 bbls. Pork, 38 bxs. Hams, 41,400 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 17 tcs. Beef, 50 tcs. Lard, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 38 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark Elgin, for Dublin—1,050 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 952 bbls. Naphtha.

By the brig Fairfield, for Santander—1,500 bbls. Petroleum.

By the brig Sunnyside, for London—1,500 bales Oil-cake, 1,900 sacks Oil-cake, 700 bbls. Oil-cake.

By the steamer Denmark, for London—150 cases Milk, 18 cases Cigars, 10 bales Furs, 3,336 bxs. Cheese, 23,493 bushels Wheat, 32,971 bushels Corn, 3,154 bbls. Flour, 17 bxs. Clocks, 33 cases Sewing-machines, 44 tcs. Pork, 11 pks. Agricultural Implements, 2,245 bags Divi Divi, 19 cases Tobacco, 226 hhds. Tobacco, 110 tcs. Beef, 60 bbls. Pork, 22 bxs. Scales, 17 bxs. Spermaceti, 16 hhds. Tallow.

By the bark Embla, for Stettin—2,457 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark San Pietro, for Cork—30,214 bushels Corn.

By the bark Beretto Coghe, for Cork—24,800 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Rosa B., for Cork—29,679 bushels Corn.

By the bark Mio, for Hull—33,000 bushels Corn.

By the steamer China, for Liverpool—103 bales Leather, 2,975 bxs. Cheese, 14,034 bushels Wheat, 22 hhds. Tobacco, 1 tierce Tobacco, 954 bxs. Bacon, 488 bales Cotton, 3 tcs. Bees-wax, 4 cases Tobacco.

By the steamer America, for Bremen—26 cases Cigars, 79 bales Tobacco, 65 bbls. Pork, 157 cases Tobacco, 12 pks. Hams, 3 bales Furs, 102 bbls. Beef, 250 tcs. Lard, 122 rolls Leather, 4,229 bags Corn, 1,998 bags Rye, 1,282 bags Wheat, 77 hhds. Tobacco, 15 bxs. Bacon, 351 bales Cotton.

By the bark A. Garguilo, for Trieste—2,075 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark J. L. Pendergast, for London—300 pieces Lumber, 31,462 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Angelica, for Gloucester—25,380 bushels Corn.

By the bark Unione, for Odessa—14,170 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner E. F. Law, for Bluefields—350 bbls. Flour, 21 cases Meats, 60 bbls. Beef, 60 bbls. Bread, 2 tcs. Hams, 110 cases Kerosene, 5 cases Tobacco, 40 pails Butter, 25 pails Lard, 70 pks. Bread, 10 pks. Fish, 30 bxs. Florida Water, 4 bxs. Boots, 6 kegs Nails.

By the bark Farewell, for Hamburg—200 tcs. Lard, 200 bbls. Resin, 5,709 bushels Wheat, 380 bags Walnuts, 1,250 bxs. Extract, 2,702 pieces Dye-wood, 431 pieces Cedar.

By the bark Jeno Nielsen, for Whitehaven—20,311 bushels Corn.

By the bark Orpheus, for Havre—3,778 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the brig Daphne, for Seville—300 hhds. Tobacco, 36,000 Staves.

By the bark Mai, for Stettin—3,129 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig A. J. Pettingill, for Barcelona—71,400 staves.

By the bark Rosetta, for Antwerp—30,914 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Donau, for Glasgow—16,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Victoria, for Cork—3,275 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark E. Taylor, for Limerick—1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Hedvig Sophie, for Rostock—1,677 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark Miami, for Belfast—28,299 bushels Corn.

By the bark J. F. Mann, for Stettin—2,291 bbls. Petroleum.

By the ship Helene, for Bremen—5,157 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Ottavia, for Cork—23,942 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Kraljevica, for Cork—33,699 bushels Wheat.

By the bark San Domenico, for Cork—27,860 bushels Corn.

By the bark Cyclone, for Trieste—2,970 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

AN OLD SWORD FOUND.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* of the 27th ult. says: "Yesterday, while the long Mexican building opposite the old Court-house was being cleared out for the purpose of making room for the fire-engine of Company No. 3, an old sword was discovered that must have been stowed away there many years ago. The blade is of fine steel, nearly as sharp as a razor, slightly curved, and about two feet long, with an old-fashioned basket hilt. For close quarters it is about as formidable a weapon as could be desired. A few years ago, when the pipes were laid from the Ditch through the Plaza to the Catholic Hospital, in the short space of five yards five or six skeletons were unearthed, buried but a few feet below the surface of the ground. We picked up the upper bone of a man's arm that had been lopped off diagonally near the shoulder, the bone showing the irregularities in the edge of the blade. On inquiry of an old citizen, he informed us that the remains were probably those of Indians who revolted under the Spanish rule, and were most unmercifully cut to pieces in the Plaza and buried where they fell. The weapon we have mentioned would be just the weapon for such work."

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Mandison av. and 42d st.
10:30 A. M.—Communion service and sermon.
5 P. M.—Evening Prayer and sermon.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D.,
Will preach at both services.

This Church will be open EVERY SUNDAY during the Summer.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—SERVICES COMMENCING Sunday, July 5: Young Men's meeting at 6:30 o'clock Sunday P. M.; service of song at 7:30 o'clock Sunday evening; address to young men at 8 o'clock by Rev. Dr. Forey, President of Judson College, Arkansas. Young men's meetings on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and on Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Daily union prayer meeting at 4 o'clock in the parlor.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Usual morning service and communion at 10:30 o'clock. Evening prayer and short address at 4 o'clock. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH av. and 20th st.—Sunday, July 5, Rev. Mr. Mellen will preach at 10:45 A. M. No evening services.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, REV. George O. Phelps, Pastor.—All are welcome; seats are free. Preaching morning and evening.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching July 5 at 10:30 A. M. and at 8 o'clock P. M.

A CONFERENCE OF THE FIRST METROPOLITAN Church and Congregation of the Commonwealth of Humanity; free to all; Sunday, 2:30 and 7:30 P. M., at De Garmo Hall, No. 82 5th av., corner 14th st. Scientific sermon by S. P. Andrews, 10:30 A. M. Sociable, Tuesday evening.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—There will be service in this Church each Sabbath July at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Preaching by Prof. Wm. M. Barbour, D. D., of Bangor, Me.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davis, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER RELigious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards every Sabbath evening, viz.:

I. De Witt Chapel, No. 135 Greenwich st., 8 o'clock.
VI. Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth st., 8 o'clock.
VIII. Pisgah Chapel, No. 185 Spring st., 8 o'clock.
XIII. Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia st., 8 o'clock.
XIV. Carmel Chapel, No. 134 Bowery, 8 o'clock.
XVII. Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d st., 8 o'clock.

German services, No. 70 Columbia st., 10:30 A. M.; No. 63 2d st., 9:30 A. M.; No. 134 Bowery, 2:30 P. M.; No. 135 Greenwich st., 3:30 P. M.

GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTERian,) cor. Park av. and 35th st., Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor. This church will remain open during the month of July; Rev. H. G. Blinn, of Cambridge, N. Y., will preach each Sunday. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, will preach on Sunday morning and evening. He expects to preach every Sunday for several weeks. Cordial welcome to strangers. Galleries entirely free.

CAMP-MEETING.—FIRST CAMP-MEETING AT Sea Cliff opens in the Great Tabernacle, July 23, three steam-boat round trips between New-York and Sea Cliff daily, (Sunday excepted;) also, several trains daily by Long Island Railroad.

COLLEGIATE R. D. CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 48th st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. Ludlow, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject—"National Dangers."

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR, 57TH ST., NEAR 8th av.—Prof. O. Cone, of St. Lawrence University, will preach Sunday morning at 10:45. No evening service.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE FIRST PRESBYterian Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., through the month of July, Sabbath mornings at 10:30 o'clock. Preaching by Rev. Howard Kingsbury.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 46th st., near 5th av.—Rev. Thos. Armitage, D. D., Pastor, will occupy the pulpit morning and evening, at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. All are cordially welcome to each service.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, July 5, morning prayer, litany, and holy communion, with sermon, 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer (choral) 4 P. M.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting.

FORSYTH STREET METHODIST CHURCH. —Preaching by the Pastor, J. W. Barnhart, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Temperance meeting at 3:30 P. M.

IS THIS THE TIME?—BISHOP SNOW, OF THE Second Advent Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Subject—"Proofs of the Speedy Glorious Appearing of Christ." Come and hear.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. Mr. Eadie, of Pittsburg, Penn., is expected to preach on Sabbath, July 5, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

LEXINGTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d st.—Rev. Dr. Wakely, Pastor, will preach. Morning theme—"Real Liberty." Evening—"A Nation's Exaltation and a Nation's Reproach."

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, Sunday, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 31st st. and 9th av.—Rev. S. B. Rosseter, Pastor. Subject for morning—"Disinterestedness." Evening, at 7:45—"True Patriotism."

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PILGRIM CHURCH 33D ST. BETWEEN 8TH and 9th avs., Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Pastor.—At 10:30 A. M., "Holding Out." At 7:45, "Success or Failure, Which?" Welcome strangers.

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., WILL PREACH in the First Mission Baptist Church, Laight st., on Sunday morning, and Rev. George T. Dowling, Pastor of the Central Baptist Church, Syracuse, in the evening. Subject—"The Disaster at Syracuse." Baptism by the Pastor after the evening sermon.

REV. WM. ORMISTON, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Middle Collegiate Reformed Church, Lafayette place, on 4th st., near Broadway. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Prayer meeting Friday evening at 7:45. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK PREACHES SUNDAY morning at 10:30 o'clock, and evening at 8 o'clock, in Smith's new hall, corner 4th and South 8th sts., Williamsburg. Evening theme—"National Fourth of July." Seats free. Prof. Tiers chorister.

REV. W. W. PAGE WILL PREACH IN THE New-York Presbyterian Church, West 11th st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Sabbath morning and evening.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PREACHES in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st. west of 9th av., Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

REV. W. H. BOOLE WILL PREACH IN SEVENteenth Street M. E. Church, near 2d av., Sunday morning and evening. Prayer meeting at 6:30 P. M.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, 5TH AV., COR. 53D ST. Services Sunday, July 5: morning service, sermon and holy communion, at 10:30 o'clock; evening prayer at 4 o'clock. Service in this church every Sunday throughout the Summer. Rev. Joseph F. Jowitt, Assistant Minister in charge.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 53d st., between Broadway and 8th av., Rev. James M. King, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the close of the morning service. All are welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate, Rev. Prof. Roberts, Assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers seated.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.; free seats; Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 and 7:45 P. M. and for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M. Wednesday and Friday services at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Other days at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INstitute, Room No. 24.—Preaching Sunday, by Elder Wm. Sheppard, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—Morning, "Satan's Great Lie;" afternoon, "The Church Neither Protestant nor Catholic, but Christ."

STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, No. 36 Stanton st., Rev. Wm. M. Mikels, D. D., Pastor. —Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. A cordial welcome to all.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 22d st.—Rev. Prof. Buts, of Drew Seminary, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av. and 10th st.
FRANCIS J. PARRY, of Philadelphia,
Will preach on Sunday.
Subject at 10:30 A. M.—"The Thief on the Cross."
Subject at 7:45 P. M.—"Christ Our Life."
All are cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Rev. Dr. Booth, Pastor, is expected to preach Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, WEST 22D ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. George D. Mathews will preach to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and at 8 o'clock P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7:30 o'clock P. M., to which all are invited.

The installation by the Presbytery of New-York of Rev. George D. Mathews as Pastor of the Westminster congregation will take place on Monday evening, July 6, at 8 o'clock, when Revs. Dr. John Thompson, D. Mitchell, and W. W. Page will take part in the exercises.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching by Rev. John Kirkpatrick on Sabbath, July 5, at 10:30 and 7:30.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK. SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE. — Peril — Miss Maude Granger, Mr. McKee Rankin. Matinée at 2.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Chariot Races—Gymnastic Acts — Menagerie. Three performances.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance morning, afternoon, and evening. Curiosities.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Ivanhoe—Mr. E. Eddy, Joseph Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon. Matinée at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Putnam—Variety—Miss Kate Fisher. Matinée at 2.

PARK THEATRE.—Magic—Illusion—Mortimer Brothers. Matinée at 2.

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of London by Night—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—Art Exhibition—Court of Death.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

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New-York City.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of eastside advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

The appointment of Hon. Marshall Jewell to be Postmaster General will puzzle the wiseacres who have been trying to find in this whole business some clue to future President-making. Mr. Jewell, as Governor of Connecticut, and as Minister to Russia, has won a bright national reputation. He is an upright, honorable, business man, of fine personal character and presence, and extremely popular in and out of his State. He will administer the affairs of the Post-office Department with dignity and prudence. His appointment gives New-England the representation in the Cabinet that was lost by the retirement of Mr. Richardson from the Treasury. It is understood that Mr. Jewell has not been enamored of his foreign residence, and he will undoubtedly return to the United States with a satisfaction that will not be shared by the Connecticut Democracy, who have a wholesome dread of the stalwart Ex-Governor and his influence.

Minnesota is now added to the list of afflicted States that appeal to the outer world for relief. Gov. Davis has been compelled to ask the granges of the State to assist in relieving the destitution occasioned by the ravages of the grasshoppers in the south-western counties of Minnesota. The Governor does not address himself to the people of other States, but it is understood that assistance would be gratefully received. Those who have helped the distressed people of New-England and the South-west will need no further suggestion than this.

There can be no unfavorable criticism of the District of Columbia Commission as now completed. Ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, Hon. Henry T. Blow, of Missouri, and Gen. John H. Ketcham, of New-York, certainly represent a wide diversity of local interests, and the high character of each of these gentlemen certainly places them beyond any suspicion of unfair or partisan dealing. Their work is a national one; it will be well done.

Much relief will be felt at the announcement of the safety of the cable steamer *Faraday*. This ship is one of the finest afloat; she is amply manned and expensively equipped. Her loss would be considered a great catastrophe. The vessel seems to have been delayed by the fogs off the north-eastern coast of the continent. But there is no adequate explanation of the circumstantial, though false, report, of her destruction by collision with an iceberg.

Another curious case, resembling those that have been called hydrophobia, is reported in our columns this morning. The subject of the mysterious disorder was bitten by a horse, it is said, but all the symptoms of the disease resemble those of the few recent cases of hydrophobia. The singular part of the business, however, is that the boy actually got well. It will be next in order to inquire after the condition of the horse.

The International Congress at Brussels will, apparently, open amid an atmosphere of mutual suspicion on the part of European powers represented there, which is not likely to prove favorable to the objects of the meeting. Russia has initiated the movement, and all recent exchanges of compliments notwithstanding, Great Britain regards with distrust any new international usages favored by Russia. The primary object of the congress is to secure for prisoners of war some such impartial succor and protection as the Geneva Conference extended to the wounded on the field of battle. There has been great inequality of treatment practiced in regard to prisoners of war by European belligerents. Austria is perhaps the only country where they have been equally secure both against popular insult and barbarous fare and accommodation. If the congress confines itself to making the Austrian standard of treatment a uniform one throughout Europe, there is no reason why its work should not be successful.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

So far as can be judged by the indications afforded in advance, the celebration of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence will be more general this year than it has been before for some time. It is a pity that it could not be conducted differently, however, in many particulars. For one thing, a great deal of money will be wasted in a large number of smaller celebrations which might produce something worthy of the occasion if it was concentrated. Each neighborhood feels bound, perhaps, out of regard for the principle of independence itself, to arrange some local ceremonies, which are well enough in their way, but which might be a great deal better. For another thing, as every body has remarked for many years, the value of the celebration of "the Fourth" seems to be in proportion to the amount of noise that is made, and what individual effort cannot supply by means of small cannon, pistols, and fire-crackers, the municipal authorities make up with heavier artillery. Still another feature which impresses both observers of and participants in our celebrations is the monotony that marks them. Year after year it is the same, unchanged programme in every part of the land. The Declaration is read, an oration is pronounced, the military are paraded in more or less successful array; in the evening there are fire-works, and the thing is done. Whatever variation we can obtain in this programme must come from individual invention.

The object of these ceremonies was very plain and very reasonable, at the outset of our career as a nation; but we have clung to the letter of the observances, and allowed their spirit and meaning to escape us. In the early days of the Republic, the reading of the Declaration of Independence was by no means an idle feature of the celebration. It revived memories of the long struggle that had resulted in victory for the principles of the Declaration; and it kindled afresh the common devotion that had been so severely tried. In like manner, the parade of the military was significant, because the veterans in the ranks were to a great extent survivors of the war of independence, who had done their part in the achievement of its happy result. And the tendency of all portions of the early celebrations was to perpetuate a lively appreciation of the principles in which our nation was founded. If we would preserve this tendency, which certainly is very much to be desired, we must do it, not by the dry and formal repetition of the old forms, but by devising constantly new manifestations of the old spirit. What could be more appropriate to this end; for instance, than for the City of New-York to procure from some of its many citizens able to do the work, a careful review of the part New-York took in the revolution of 1775, or a well-digested memorial of the services of some one of the more distinguished revolutionary leaders. The substitution of some production of this kind for the oration of general platitudes, which some time since fell out of use from its own weight and worthlessness, would open a field of great variety. The day would receive from such a feature in the programme of its celebration something of the old flavor. We have no desire to suggest the annual recurrence of any such celebration as the famous Mr. Bigelow has proposed for the Centennial. Such a thing ought not to happen oftener than once in a hundred years. We should ourselves be content with something much [illegible] modest. But we are confident that the celebration of our Independence might in many ways be made to freshen in the popular memory the events and characters of what is in many regards the most remarkable period of our national history.

We are glad to be able to notice signs of a steadily increasing interest in the observance of the Fourth of July in the South. The more there is of it the better. We are not of the number who regard the war of the rebellion as a mere ebullition of temper, which both sides ought to forget and forgive as soon as possible. It was something far deeper in its origin and far more enduring in its consequences than this. It was a conflict over the existence of the system of slavery, which had given rise to such radical differences in the views of the Government held by the respective sections, that nothing but war could settle them. But this does not destroy the efficacy of the old associations, the old and venerated traditions, and it ought to be the constant endeavor of both sections to keep these forever fresh and strong.

We have had a very obstinate fight over the question of what were our duties and rights toward each other; but we have never ceased to rejoice over the victories that made us independent of all others. In cherishing the memory of those victories, and of the men who secured them, we shall be constantly strengthening the tie that binds us together as a nation. For our part, we shall always be glad of any signs of a revival of interest in the celebration of the Fourth in the South, and we wish that another year some steps might be taken for the arrangement of a celebration in common between some of the more prominent cities of the North and South—New-York and New-Orleans, Philadelphia and Charleston, &c. It would be a good preliminary to the Centennial.

THE POLICE BOARD MUDDLE.

It is barely three years ago since Mayor Hall was engaged in the impudent attempt to prove that, in spite of the published figures of The Times, the robbery of the public Treasury of New-York was an offense in which the men then in power had never had any share. During the months in which Hall, through the columns of the *Leader*, kept abusing, in his dreary, driveling way, the assailants of the Ring, and during which he refused, in his public capacity, to assist in removing the men who had been discovered with stolen money in their hands, we found it very difficult indeed to get the New-York press to recognize the monstrous perversion of public duty of which the Mayor was guilty.

One paper, which persistently defended Hall, is now among the loudest in demanding the impeachment and removal of Mayor Havemeyer for his impudent reappointment of Charlick and Gardner, while another, which, in 1871, was half crazy with rage because the local Treasury and all the evidences of guilt it contained had fallen into honest hands, is now, on one of the few occasions of its existence, found expending its turgid invective against the betrayal of official trust. We have no desire to extenuate the offense of Commissioners Charlick and Gardner, or the still greater offense of which the Mayor has been guilty in reinstating them in the positions they have dishonored. But at a time when some good people think we are hopelessly relapsing into the old rut of corruption and unscrupulous partisanship, the contrast is timely between the difficulty of arousing public sentiment against official misdeeds in 1871 and its comparative ease now; between the stubbornness of juries then and later, in bringing indictments and convictions against official malefactors, and their readiness to do so now; and, finally, between the amazing enthusiasm for public virtue displayed in July, 1874, by newspapers which, in July, 1871, had their mouths so full of corporation pap as to be unable to do anything more than mumble the praises of the men who fed them.

It must be confessed, however, that these suggestions of progress form about all the comfort to be extracted from the circumstances attending the Police Commissionership muddle. Mayor Havemeyer's hopeless inability to follow any line of duty not parallel with his own disreputable affiliations is as disgusting as his senile chuckling over his cleverness in defeating, by a quibble, the ends of justice, and in prostituting his office without rendering himself amenable to punishment. Yet the whole base transaction is but the sequel to a series of similar offenses against the public interests. The sixteen State Senators who voted to retain Henry Smith in office took the first step toward the demoralization of the Police Board. Mayor Havemeyer took the next step in nominating Oliver Charlick as the associate and presumed counterpoise to Smith, while the majority of the Board of Aldermen—five Republicans and five Democrats—completed the process by confirming Charlick's nomination. After that, the appointment of Matsell was a matter of course, and a board was prepared whose practices were just as likely to be illegal as their mode of enforcing discipline was to be contemptible. The appointment of Dispecker—whom the *Herald* yesterday styled an "honest Commissioner!"—will probably turn out to have been part of a corrupt bargain to blunt the edge of the legislative inquiry with which the board is still threatened, and the reappointment of two Commissioners legally convicted of misdemeanor is but a fitting end to a dreary chapter of disreputable intrigue and public wrong.

It would be amusing, were it not deplorable, to notice the exultation with which certain ardent politicians—not all of the baser sort—regard the assumed discomfiture which Tammany Hall has suffered at the hands of the Mayor. No more certain method could have been found than the one which the Mayor has adopted, to give a movement which sprang from the lowest depths of political and personal enmity an appearance of being actuated by the highest considerations of public interest. No party can possibly earn anything but public scorn by showing the slightest sympathy with the Mayor's impudent defiance of official decency. It will take Tammany, under ordinary circumstances, a long time to convince anybody that it has been actuated in this contest by any honest regard for the purity of the ballot-box. But the vicious course of the Mayor will certainly assist the leaders of that corrupt organization in diverting attention from their true motives, just as any lack of outspoken condemnation of that course on the part of Republicans will help Tammany to the kind of political capital of which it stands most in need.

IRISH HOME RULE.

What a blessing it would be for Ireland if all parties would consent, by way of experiment to desist from agitation for ten years, just to see the effect upon the country. For upward of eighty years Ireland has never known what it is to be without political agitation. O'Connell, with whom, so far as the removal of Catholic disabilities was concerned, just men of all parties sympathized, began about 1805, and finished in 1829, only to begin at Repeal in 1841, and to continue almost to his death in 1847. And since then the ball has been kept vigorously rolling. One of the ideas entertained by Mr. Butt's supporters seems to be that those Irish proprietors who now live in London during the season would eschew it, were Home Rule established, in favor of Dublin. Nothing is more improbable. Apart from the well-known fact that absenteeism was one of the evils most commonly complained of before the Union, it is to be borne in mind that so far as the nobility is concerned nearly all the leading peers of Ireland are peers also of England, and their attendance is demanded at Westminster by the Imperial Parliament. Nor in any case is it likely that persons who could afford to go to London would be disposed to go to Dublin instead. People accustomed to a first-rate metropolis are not fond of one considerably lower in the scale.

This unfortunate agitation is only one more indication of the truth that a mouse can fire a lion. It may be doubted whether much would have been heard of Home Rule had not the professional prosperity of a clever lawyer been hindered, so far as the sweets of office were concerned, by certain unfortunate transactions, while his pocket was reduced by extravagance to the lowest ebb. Mr. Butt, whose failure to appear on the hustings at the Limerick election was commonly attributed to apprehension that he would there receive a polite but yet unwelcome greeting from his sovereign, started on the Home Rule campaign a penniless man. The example of O'Connell was before him. Repeal rent was a good thing, and why shouldn't that paid for Home Rule rival it. Mr. Butt's motives may be of the purest and most patriotic, but it is very unfortunate for his cause that its leader is a man with such antecedents.

The agitation is, this session at least, obviously a failure. It is condemned equally by Lord Crichton, representing the Tories of Ulster, and by Lord Hartington, lately Mr. Gladstone's Chief Secretary for Ireland, the ultra liberal son of the Duke of Devonshire, one of the greatest proprietors of Munster. The Roman Catholic Church, too, holds aloof. It is true that Dr. McHale and some few members of the hierarchy appear to countenance the movement, but it has received no aid from Cardinal Cullen, who directly represents the Vatican on Irish soil.

No agitation in Ireland can, under these circumstances, succeed. If O'Connell, with all his prestige, his prodigious powers, and his priestly coadjutors, failed in Repeal, Mr. Butt is not likely to succeed in Home Rule. He will succeed, by fomenting a futile antagonism, however, in making Ireland an unpleasant abode, and in retarding national prosperity by frightening away the capitalist. But for Fenians and Home Rulers the land would now be exceptionally prosperous. Factious and futile agitation is the fertile mother of taxation and pauperism.

SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS IN SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

Dr. Liebreich, whose ingenious statements in regard to the confusion of colors in Turner's later paintings excited so much attention, has just put forth some much-needed warnings on the subject of short-sightedness in school-children. This skillful ophthalmic surgeon finds that *myopia*, or short-sightedness, is far more common among British children at school than it was formerly. It is almost invariably developed during school-life; very rarely before or after that period. The question, of course, at once arises, "Does this defect arise naturally at that period of the child's life, or does the school-life cause the defect?" Statistical investigation proves the latter to be the case, and that the percentage of short-sighted children is greater in schools where the arrangements are unfavorable to the eyes. Shortness of sight is, it is true, often hereditary, but it is not believed that children are born short-sighted. They begin life with a predisposition to this defect, and if unfavorable conditions exist in childhood, they readily fall into it. This seems the more probable from the fact that children who are brought up in wild regions, or whose eyes are frequently practiced in long vision in the woods or on the prairies, are found, even if their parents are short-sighted, to be long-sighted. We believe, too, it is exceedingly rare to meet with a short-sighted Indian, whether old or young. There seems, indeed, an advantage in short-sightedness with advancing years, but this is only under a slight degree of it. Any extreme condition of *myopia* at once weakens the eyes and the general power of vision, whether the person be old or young. The ordinary far-sightedness which appears about the age of forty-five is a purely healthy and normal peculiarity, and indicates no weakness of the eye.

Short-sightedness in a high degree, on the other hand, is caused by changes in the anatomical condition of the eyes, and is highly threatening. It also induces a habit of stooping, which affects the whole structure and health of the child. Dr. Liebreich finds the cause of this increasing defect in in the sight of English children, as well as the growing weakness of eyes of school children, in the bad arrangements for lighting school-rooms and in the defective position of the desks or seats. Short-sightedness, as is well known, is produced by the lengthening of the antero-posterior axis of the eye. This lengthening originates under the adapting machinery of the eye, according to the increased or diminished tension we apply, as the object is near or remote. In childhood the adapting apparatus possesses a great power of accommodation.

> "If this power is made use of for adapting the eye continuously to a much shorter distance than would be required, that is to say, if, in reading or writing, the eyes, instead of at twelve to fifteen inches, are kept at four to six inches distance from the book, the sclerotic, that is the membrane which keeps the globe of the eye in its shape, giving way by degrees to the pressure, gradually extends in its posterior portion. Thus the shape of the eye becomes oval, and the retina is somewhat removed from the optic media from the cornea and the lens. The retina then only receives the images of near objects; distant objects appear undefined, and can only be seen by the aid of concave glasses, whose negative focus corresponds with the degree of short-sightedness."

Or,

> "If the muscles of the eye are not strong enough to resist such tension for any length of time, one of the eyes is left to itself; and while one eye is being directed on the object the other deviates outwardly, receives false images, and its vision becomes indistinct—*amblyopic*. Or perhaps the muscles resist these difficulties for a time, become weary, and thus is produced the diminution of endurance."

How can these evils be prevented? The simple rules of this ophthalmic authority are that the light must be sufficiently strong, and fall on the table from the left hand side, and, as far as possible, from above. The children ought to sit straight, and not have the book nearer to the eye than ten inches at the least; the book should be raised 20° for writing and about 40° for reading. These rules, the doctor believes, to be violated in almost every public school in England. We do not think that this could be said of our public schools. The American rooms being generally rectangular, are usually lighted from the sides, and at night are illuminated by jets or reflectors from above. But now and then we have here what is such a fruitful source of *myopia* in England, the light shining right in the faces of the children, dazzling their eyes, and causing them to turn the axis of the eye in unfavorable directions, and thus inducing weakness of vision.

It is undoubtedly an advantage in American school-houses that we have not been obliged to take old and picturesque buildings, which had narrow and poor windows, but can build at once what is most suitable for the children. A rectilinear structure with large high windows on the sides, is, without doubt, though not architecturally picturesque, the best for a school-house. Where our school-rooms are most defective is in night-lighting. Our gas is so poor that even when best placed the jets give a wretched light. If, in addition, the light be diffused by ground-glass globes placed high up, the illumination on the scholar's desk is exceedingly faint. The best plan is to have reflectors above, throwing a strong light downward. The light in our public reading-rooms (such as that of the Mercantile Library) is miserable, and in many private houses is a fruitful source of shortness of sight to the children.

A MUCH-NEEDED EXAMPLE.

Justice has had a very important triumph at Buffalo. Charles Seigwald, a contractor, was on Tuesday convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, for having been instrumental in causing the loss of several lives through the fall of what was known as the McArthur building. The evidence went to show that proper care had not been exercised in the staying and bracing of the rear wall while openings of considerable size were being made in it. The object evidently was to hurry the work and spend as few dollars as possible upon it. The contractor was actuated entirely by motives of economy. He had doubtless allowed himself but a very slight margin of profit, and he took the chances as to the falling of the building. When it did fall, it crushed through the adjoining houses, destroyed about $50,000 worth of property, killed two persons outright and seriously injured several others.

As far as reckless indifference to human life and the desire to "cut fine" were concerned, the case very strongly resembled the one at Paterson, N. J., in which, through the falling of a building owned by Alfred Speer, two prominent citizens were killed last December. Speer wished to erect a corner house as a speculation. He desired to have it two stories, and procured a plan from an architect. Subsequently he changed his mind, and without consulting the architect, added an additional story. He even departed from the plan in regard to a centre wall, having substituted light brick and stone piers and timber supports. The specifications provided that bearing-plates were to rest upon the centre wall for the support of a girder. "Instead of these," said the most important witness,

> "There were placed on the piers two hemlock beams side by side, to form a girder, each 3 by 10 inches, 12 feet long. There was only one such double girder. Between the other piers there were girders from four to six feet; the centre one was twelve feet. The double girders were not fastened together, but were merely held by the beams above. Above the centre wall there were to rest 6 by 8 columns, the second-story columns resting on the girder above these. The two posts at the corner were not carried up, as planned; they were spliced. The building fell toward that corner. That seemed to be, from the fall, the weakest point of the building. Saw the building about a month before it fell, and afterward. The first post on Washington place was eighteen feet from the corner, whereas the plans provided for an intermediate one. That left the building so weak that it was likely to fall unless braced. Neither were there iron columns in front, but merely 3 by 4 inch studding."

The testimony of all the witnesses strongly supported the opinion that the building would not have fallen if the plan of the architect had been faithfully carried out. Outside the court-room the belief was pretty general that Speer had been guilty of culpable negligence, but the jury, for some reason, could not see anything in his action consistent with guilt, and, much to the public surprise, brought in a verdict of acquittal. In the Buffalo case the cause of justice has been more fortunate. The jury appeared to have had but little difficulty in arriving at the conviction that in boring holes through the rear wall of the McArthur building, without exercising the necessary care to prevent it from falling, Seigwald was guilty of culpable negligence. Evidence was offered in proof of the fact that while the holes were being bored there was a crack in the wall which extended up to the ceiling. The point for the consideration of the jury was as to the time when the crack referred to was made—before or after the repairs had been commenced. The decision was that it had been made by the sagging of the wall in the process of repairing.

In the presence of such testimony, it would have been surprising if any other conclusion had been arrived at. Seigwald himself evidently expected that the verdict would be against him, for it seems that after the Judge's charge he quietly crossed over from Buffalo to Canada, and thus evaded sentence. The moral effect of the conviction, it is pleasant to think, cannot be lessened by this last act on his part. A few more cases prosecuted in an equally vigorous manner would soon cause a noticeable diminution in the number of calamities through the falling of buildings.

PROTECTION FOR STRONG-FISTED WOMEN.

If a ruling recently made by one of our Police Justices be good in law—as we presume it is—people who have hitherto sympathized with Sorosis will do well to reconsider their position. A gentleman whose modesty we respect, and whose name therefore shall not appear, discovered a breach of continuity somewhere in his nether garments. The exact locality is immaterial. In the emergency he had recourse to a tailor who chanced to be near at hand, and who makes a specialty of repairs. The tailor mended the breach, and sent home the garment. The owner, who had a change of apparel in his possession—a fact which some might consider a little remarkable if we were to mention the nature of his occupation—was out at the time; but on the following morning he passed in close proximity to the tailor's place of business. Suddenly he found himself firmly held by the collar of his coat in the clutches of an excited female, who uttered inarticulate ravings and displayed threatening gesticulations. No evidence has come out as to whether the gentleman had had much experience in that kind of womanly attention, but he appears not to have liked it on this particular occasion. After being sufficiently well shaken, however, he learned that the lady was the wife of the tailor who had the specialty for repairs, and that when she made the assault she was simply on an expedition to collect fifty cents which she had heard was due to her husband for the work and labor done on the evening previous. The demonstration she had made was only a part of her gentle and persuasive way.

But the object of her attentions was not to be won by such means. Being a respecter of himself and a lover of law and propriety, he sternly rebuked her, and had her humanely and without violence removed to the Police Station in Fifty-ninth street. In due course she was brought before Justice Murray, on a charge of assault. The complainant stated his case, aptly described the ferocity of the lady, and the alarming experiences he had suffered at her hands, and the prospect looked favorable for conviction and punishment. But with characteristic affection, the tailor was in court in attendance on his wife, and his presence proved of unexpected value. Justice Murray examined him, and had the plaintiff's statement fully corroborated. But it was now proved that the tailor, while standing at his own door, had been an eye-witness, though not an approving witness, of the whole affair. "That," said the Magistrate, addressing the defendant, "saves you." And he went on to explain that there was an old, but very absurd, law in this State, under which a woman is not responsible for an assault which she commits in the presence of her husband. He had nothing to do, therefore, but to discharge her. It was further stated that, although the woman was not responsible, the husband was, and the magistrate offered to issue a warrant against the tailor, have him put under arrest, and the case tried forthwith. But the plaintiff, himself a married man, very naturally demurred to this. He declined to be the instrument for punishing a man for an offense of which he was not guilty, and he contented himself, in his astonishment at the wondrous ways of the law, by going home, and instantly threatening to thrash his wife if ever she should commit an assault in his presence.

Of course he cannot be blamed for that. For if woman's rights are such that a lady may run amuck with impunity against anybody or everybody, provided her husband is in the vicinity, and that he alone is liable to a penalty, it is time that men began to give serious counsel to their wives. There is no telling what a married man may not have to answer for. We are not sure that in the Tombs that law is always acted on—indeed, we feel sure that it is not. But since there is such a law, it is well that those of the world's tyrants who live in New-York should know it.

THE POSTMASTER GENERALSHIP.

APPOINTMENT AND ACCEPTANCE OF HON. MARSHALL JEWELL.

Washington, July 3.—When on Wednesday Representative Hale withdrew his acceptance of the Postmaster Generalship, the President tendered the appointment, by cable, to Minister Jewell at St. Petersburg, who late this afternoon, by a cable dispatch, signified his acceptance. The President, on the resignation of Mr. Creswell, expressed to a friend that he intended the appointee should be from New-England, and he has now carried his design into effect. While the appointment is generally received with favor, surprise is expressed that he should recall a Minister who has not been long at his post to discharge the duties of an executive office at home. Although Mr. Jewell is popular at St. Petersburg, and finds his position agreeable, it has been known that he preferred office in his own country to a diplomatic position abroad. The settling of his affairs in Russia, and the time necessarily occupied on the return voyage, will prevent him from entering upon the Postmaster Generalship before the 1st of August, as the law provides that during the absence of a Cabinet officer the appointment of one *ad interim* shall not continue for a longer period than ten days, and as the absence of Mr. Jewell will necessarily be for a longer time, the President to-day fully commissioned the First Assistant (Marshall) as Postmaster General, to serve as such officer until Mr. Jewell himself shall be prepared to assume the duties of the position.

SKETCH OF MR. JEWELL.

Hon. Marshall Jewell was born in Winchester, N. H., Oct. 24, 1825. His father, Pliny Jewell, of Hartford, was senior member of the firm of P. Jewell & Sons, tanners and curriers, and at an early age young Marshall was put to work in his father's tannery, where he remained for some years, until he went to Boston to perfect himself in the business of a currier. In 1847 he moved to Hartford, and worked for two years in his father's currier shop. He then relinquished the business and learned the art of telegraphing, and, being an expert operator, was engaged in an office in Rochester, N. Y., from which place he went to Ohio, and afterward to Columbia, Tenn. After the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, Mr. Jewell, who was a warm supporter of the Whig nominee, removed to Jackson, Miss., and was subsequently elected General Superintendent of the telegraph line between Nashville and New-Orleans. He returned to New-York in 1849, and the following year entered into partnership with his father in the tanning and belting business, and by his energy and skill soon enlarged the business of the house, and gained for it a high reputation. He visited Europe in 1859 and 1860 on business connected with the firm, and in 1865 he again went to Europe, extending his travels to Egypt and the Holy Land. Mr. Jewell has never been an active politician, but he has always been in sympathy with the Republican Party. Although comparatively unknown as a politician, he was elected Governor of Connecticut in 1869, and his record for that year was so good that in 1871 he was again elected to the same position, and re-elected the following year, thus serving for three terms in the highest office which the citizens of his native State could confer upon him. On the 20th May, 1873, the President nominated Gov. Jewell to succeed Hon. James L. Orr as Minister to Russia, and in this high office he has exhibited marked ability.

THE MILL RIVER DISASTER.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY—EVERYBODY, FROM THE LEGISLATURE DOWN, CENSURED.

Springfield, Mass., July 3.—The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the Mill River disaster investigation is published in full in to-night's Springfield *Union*. It censures the Legislature for inadequate and defective legislation on the subject of reservoirs; the mill-owners for their parsimonious disregard of life and property; the engineers for ambiguous and insufficient specifications; the contractors for manifest delinquencies and want of thoroughness in their work, and, finally, the County Commissioners for accepting a dam so shabbily built when they had the power to order its entire reconstruction.

FOOTE AND JOHNSON.

Hon. Henry S. Foote has entered the field vigorously as an opponent of the election of Andrew Johnson, whom he declares to be neither a statesman nor an orator, to the United States Senate. He presents a long array of objections to him, comprised in fourteen paragraphs, the first of which alone declares that he has never in his life originated one really wise and properly-digested measure either of State or national policy; that he is shamefully deficient in scientific attainments of every useful description; that he is wholly devoid of everything like sound literary culture; that he is not familiarly acquainted with the history of any country existing, or that has ever heretofore existed, including his own; that he has never delivered a speech which would bear rigid criticism, either in deliberative halls or in hearing of the people; that he has on hand at this moment notoriously but one speech, and this one has been so often delivered that it has become markedly stale and disgusting; that his last speech in Memphis, which certain silly bepraisers of his have so much lauded, is alike, from the beginning to the end, crude and shallow in thought; grossly erroneous in most of its statements of fact: feeble and inconsequential in its reasonings; awkward and bungling in its diction, and replete with dangerous doctrinal suggestions and recommendations, both in reference to our present national indebtedness and to that of the State of Tennessee.

THE MODOC INDIANS.

A letter from Mr. Endsley Jones, published by the Elmira *Advertiser*, and dated Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory, gives some interesting particulars concerning the Modocs. The writer says: "The Modocs have had better health during the past Winter than I anticipated. But five deaths have occurred since they came here. The conduct of the tribe is and has been as good as we could expect or ask. All seem willing and anxious to do as near as they can as we wish them to. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Bogus Charlie for his evident desire to improve and learn the ways of good men. Steamboat Frank is much interested in learning to read. We keep them supplied with books and charts, and when opportunity offers give them instructions. Frank and Schonchin's Pete can read pretty well, considering chances, and several of the others ('Hooker Jim,' 'Scar-face,' and others,) read a little and spell some. We have them at work gardening all good weather, but it is very wet and cold here this Spring, and we make rather slow progress. They know very nearly nothing about farming or gardening, so everything they do has to be closely watched and carefully supervised. They are very good workers, and show a great desire to learn how to work. We shall not be able to do as much this season as we would like, on account of not having the means to procure a team and the necessary implements for their use. We are, however, sparing no pains to get as much done as we possibly can under the great disadvantage under which we labor. Not $1 has yet been furnished for their subsistence or improvement. Father has used over $1,800 of his own means in purchasing supplies for them and the schools, which could not be bought on time."

AMUSEMENTS.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Maurice Grau sails for Europe to-day. Mr. Grau has worked so hard this season that no one will grudge him a holiday, and when it is understood that this so-called period of respite is likely to result in a series of important engagements, the godspeed will be the more general. Mr. Strakosch will not go to Europe this Summer, but will co-operate with Mr. Maurice Strakosch from his Eden on Staten Island. Mr. C. A. Chizzola, Mr. Grau's young and industrious partner, returned early this week from Europe, to take charge of the Lyceum Theatre. Mr. H. C. Jarrett, of Booth's, is home again, and Mr. Palmer is expected daily. The arrival here of Mr. Colville, with his daughter, is also announced.... Among recent departures for Europe was noted that of M. Gerber, the youthful and skilled *jeune premier* of the New-Orleans Dramatic Troupe, who lately acted here. M. Gerber, who is a native of Louisiana, and speaks English quite as fluently as French, and with an accent so slight that a few months' study would free him from it, was offered an engagement at a prominent City theatre. A trial, we learn, was proposed, one act of "Camille" was performed, and much pleasure experienced at M. Gerber's impassioned portrayal of *Armand*. Unluckily, when it became necessary to sign the contract, managerial promises—too often mere pie-crust—were forgotten. M. Gerber took his leave of the United States at once. The loss to the English stage of so clever an actor is to be sincerely regretted.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES — PRIZES AWARDED—DEGREES CONFERRED—RECEPTION BY THE PRESIDENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ithaca, N. Y., Friday, July 3, 1874.

Yesterday was Commencement Day. Shortly after 9 o'clock the Faculty, Alumni, and graduating class marched in a body to Library Hall, where the exercises at once began. The unusual feature of the Commencement stage was the absence of Mr. Cornell. For some time past he has been in a critical condition, and although somewhat improved during the last few days, was still unable to be present. There were five orations of a literary and historical character, and five essays on scientific subjects publicly presented. The remaining discourse was the successful one of "the Woodford Orations." The prize was established at the opening of the University by Lieut. Gov. Woodford, and consists of $100, or a gold medal of the same value, to that member of the graduating class who shall deliver the best oration, regard being had both to matter and manner. The contest took place a few weeks ago, and Mr. James Fraser Cluck, of Niagara Falls, having chosen for his subject, from those given out, "The Grecian and the Gothic Architecture as Exponents of the Religious Sentiment," received the award. The repetition of the delivery was listened to with marked attention. Mr. Cluck is the first recipient of the prize who has elected to receive the medal, a handsome piece of work, from the establishment of Tiffany, New-York. The scientific theses, one of which discussed the water supply of Ithaca, were well received. The other orations were of the usual degree of merit. On the conclusion of the addresses prizes were awarded as follows: In mechanical engineering, first prize $50, J. S. Waterman, of Cumberland Hill, R. I.; second, $30, A. R. Gillis, of Kinsman, Ohio; third, $20, A. B. McNairy, of Cleveland, Ohio. The prize in veterinary science, consisting of the interest on $500, was equally divided between E. Corson, of Ithaca, and J. L. Stone of Waverly.

The first prize of $30 for the best essay in literature was awarded to G. H. Fitch, of Ithaca; second, not awarded. In natural history, first prize, $30, C. B. Coon, of Burdett; second, $20, W. E. Dennis, of Amanda, Ohio; third, $10, W. E. Yager, of Oneonta. The founder's prize, of $50, was awarded to W. R. Lazenby, of Bellona, for proficiency in agriculture.

Some time ago Hiram Corson, Professor of Anglo-Saxon and English Literature in the University, was made a member of the Early English Text Society, and Mr. Fainwall authorized him to offer prizes to be given to those students who should excel in his department.

The prizes consist of publications exclusively valuable to those studying English philosophy.

"The History of the Development of the English Verb" having been given out as a subject, Emil Schwerdtfeger, of Jersey City, took the first prize, and Edgar Odson, of Spring Water, Ind., the second. The papers which succeed in these examinations are to be published by the society in its regular reports. Last came the award of the Woodford medal. The President then briefly addressed the graduating class, urging them to do their work well, whether as architects, physicians, or clergymen, and to sustain in a becoming manner the cause of higher education wherever circumstances should place them. He feelingly alluded to the loss the university has suffered in the death of Agassiz, and the two resident Professors, Cleveland and Evans, and referred to the complete vindication of Mr. Cornell by the Investigating Committee, and the acceptance of its results by the very parties who preferred the charges. With the conferring of the degrees the proceedings closed. Sixty-three first degrees were given as follows: Four in arts, four in literature, three in philosophy, twenty-five in science, one in chemistry, two in natural history, two in agriculture, six in architecture, fifteen in civil engineering, and one in mechanical engineering. No honorary degrees are conferred by the university, but for work accomplished two students received master of science, four civil engineer, one doctor of philosophy. In the evening the President held his annual reception at Cascadilla, after which the whole energy of the undergraduate mind was turned to the senior ball. Excellent music, arrangements generally good, and high spirits on the part of the participants, made the affair a complete success, and with the separation of the tired dancers, long after daybreak, the sixth annual Commencement week of Cornell became a part of the irrevocable past.

MR. KELLEY'S ACCEPTANCE.

Hon. William D. Kelley has formally accepted the Republican nomination for re-election to Congress in the Fourth District of Pennsylvania. In his response to the committee he said:

"And now there are great interests at stake, in which every citizen of Pennsylvania is deeply concerned. I shall enter upon the coming Congress with a zeal and earnestness that have at no time before characterized my actions. What will be my course in the future I need not state. It is sufficient to say that it will be consistent with that of last session. I have sought the best lights on finance and currency, the Canadian reciprocity treaty, and upon all the great questions that have lately agitated the public mind. I have freely expressed my views on all subjects, and to these I shall strictly adhere." After speaking more particularly of the evils of reciprocity with Canada, in connection with which he said that he would give his views more fully at some near future time, Mr. Kelley continued: "Philadelphia owes the Forty-third Congress thanks. Since the foundation of the Government, and during times of peace, no such amount of money has been appropriated to this city. In this financial year about $4,000,000 will be expended in and around Philadelphia. Congress will yet do her duty by the centennial. It is a small thing to mention, but by a little piece of legislation the other day about $500,000 were added to the centennial appropriation. This was done by the action of Congress in ordering medals to be struck off at the Mint in commemoration of the grand occasion, to be furnished to the Centennial Board at their exact cost, thus enabling them to be sold at a good profit. This was an action hardly worth mentioning; but there was opposition to it that had been overcome. It shows that the interest is yet alive."

CROPS IN CONNECTICUT.

Crop reports from the towns in eastern Connecticut are very favorable, and the fields in general have not been looking better during the last ten years. Tobacco raisers were discouraged by last year's experience, and have planted very little, mostly for home consumption. Grass everywhere is good, and the year will be memorable for the quantity of butter made. Strawberries turn out fourfold as well as last year, and fruit generally to the satisfaction of growers, except in some towns where the caterpillars have made sad work. In Salem, Chaplin, Hampton, and Woodstock one-third of the crop was destroyed by them.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE SOCIAL AND MORAL CONDITION OF THE COLORED POPULATION.

THEIR WORK AS SLAVES AND FREEDMEN—ALARMING INCREASE OF THE DEATH RATE AMONG NEGROES—THE RESULT OF VICE AND INTEMPERANCE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, July 1, 1874.

Immediately after the war the colored people of South Carolina flocked to the large towns and cities in vast numbers. That they could leave the old plantation and "go to town" as freely as did their masters seemed to their simple minds to be the best evidence that they were no longer slaves. Many of the country people, charmed with the novelty and variety of Charleston, Columbia, and other lesser places, at that time established homes in them, and to-day the majority prefer living in poverty and squalor at the capital to passing their days quietly and comfortably in some remote neighborhood. The result is that numerous fine plantations are lying waste because there is no one to cultivate them. Just after the war the relative position of the liberated slave and his former master became very peculiar. In most instances the latter owned a plantation and the material necessary for its cultivation, but he had no capital, and could not employ laborers. On the other hand, the freedman was master of his labor, but had no other possession. Each needed the other, and the consequence was that everywhere the whites and blacks entered into a partnership on the so-called "share" system. The planter gave his ground and the necessary material, and the negroes worked without pay, with the understanding that at the harvest they were to have a part of the profits. When the time for the division came, however, the result in most cases was unsatisfactory. The planters would claim that the profits of the workmen had been obsorbed by the food and clothes furnished them, and at the end of the year they found themselves poorer than when they commenced. After a year or two spent in experimenting in this way it was evident that the system could no longer be continued, and in the low counties it was entirely abandoned. In the upper counties the negroes work better and the masters treat them fairly, so that in some cases farms are still worked on shares with a profit to both parties. Most planters, however, now pay their hands monthly wages.

THE HOMESTEAD OF A NEGRO.

Much has been written descriptive of the improved material condition of the freedmen since the war, and the mass of the people at the North entertain the belief that the negroes are living in a state of comfort and plenty, to which they were strangers before their emancipation. In Charleston and other large cities at the South there are colored people, tailors, butchers, and tradesmen, who maintain their families in very good style. Your correspondent recently spent an evening at the home of a colored man whose house was furnished with every modern improvement, whose table was supplied with choice meats and rare wines, and whose daughters had admirably solved the sweet mysteries of Schubert's and Bach's most difficult music. Such cases, however, are very rare. The great majority of the colored population live in the most abject, the most deplorable, wretchedness and poverty. It is a popular delusion at the East that happy families of liberated slaves live in bright white cottages covered with trailing vines and surrounded by waving seas of corn; that the rich Southern soil yields an abundance for man and beast, and that the people spend their time in one long Summer holiday. A visit to South Carolina will quickly dispel all such visions. Many of the negroes have bought small patches of ground, and are trying to cultivate miniature farms for their own benefit. They have no knowledge of agriculture, however; they do not work steadily, have no perseverance, and have not the energy to make productive a soil which, though once rich, has been so often planted as to have become almost barren. Last evening the writer visited the plantation of a negro which is a fair sample of hundreds of others. The family of the owner consisted of a wife and three small children. He had been a farm hand, and by severe economy had saved two hundred dollars, with which he bought the place that he lives on, and a few simple farm tools. When he first settled on his little estate he built himself a log cabin, and, as he says, expected to live in comfort and make some money. This was two years ago. Now the cabin has fallen into decay, the rain and wind come through great cracks in the walls of the one cheerless room, the man and his wife are in rags, and the children run wild about the parched and stony fields, clothed very much as they were when they first saw the light. Negro voters are not exempt from the visits of the tax gatherer, and it is almost certain that the poor fellow's place will, with many others, be forfeited to the State at the next sale for delinquent taxes.

ARE THE NEGROES UNWILLING TO WORK?

It has frequently been asserted by Southern Democrats that the negroes were lazy and unwilling to work; that as freedmen they could not be compelled to labor half so well as they did while slaves. The facts do not bear out this assertion. It is well known that all the sugar, cotton, and corn estates are cultivated by negroes, and that much larger crops are made now than before the war. They will not work on rice plantations, which are rich but most unhealthy, and of course the owners complain of them most bitterly. On good dry land, however, *if well watched*, the blacks work much better than before the war. In a conversation on this subject with Col. Taylor, a well-known planter living near Columbia, he stated that nearly all his old hands had remained with him since the war, and that he found that they worked quite as well now as they did when slaves. They were very careless, however, had no sense of responsibility, and continually needed the presence of a controlling and directing mind. When left to themselves they were "shiftless" and unreliable, but if he went into the field with them they did everything that could be expected. Col. Taylor stated further that he employed about 100 negroes, and had owned about the same number of slaves. He thought that, all things considered, they were better workmen now than before the war.

Too much cannot be said of the moderation and good sense which the colored people exercise in their intercourse with the whites. It is true that a few half-witted fellows, who have been "filled with importance" by the flattery of political leaders, are sometimes very insulting and offensive to the white people, but as a class they are quiet and respectful in their language, and polite to the last degree in all their dealings with the white population. They seldom intrude themselves into places frequented by the whites, and considering that in South Carolina they have a voting majority of some thirty thousand and control the entire State Government, it is somewhat remarkable that they conduct themselves with so much propriety. One great peculiarity of the negroes is the caste which exists among them. A Charleston mulatto would never think of associating with a pure black. On the other hand, the dark-colored people most heartily despise those with white blood in their veins, and it is a common thing to hear an ebony rice-field hand say of some cream-colored city dandy, "Dat whitewashed nigger am just like a mule. He ain't got no country and no ancestor." Similar expressions are of frequent occurrence. The other evening two young negroes, a man and woman, were passing along a street of this city. The young man was humming an air which was apparently of his own composition, when the girl suddenly exclaimed, "What dat yer singin' of?" "Dat one of my own productions, young woman," was the reply. "Of course," said the girl; "Yer couldn't sing nothin' regular; have to make it up as yer go along, nigger like." From this incident it will be seen that the term "nigger," which coming from a white man is considered the worst possible insult, is used quite freely among the colored people themselves.

THE MORAL CONDITION OF THE FREEDMEN.

Ignorance, poverty, and oppression will produce a low state of morals among any people, and the negroes of South Carolina are no exception to the rule. It is perhaps not to be expected that husbands and wives who for years lived in daily expectation of being torn asunder and sold into distant parts of the country, should cherish any very proper idea of the sacredness of the marriage tie, or that the offspring of such parents should know much of the value of virtue. Whatever may have been the cause, the fact remains the same. The colored people of this State are morally in a most terrible condition. Outwardly they are great professors of religion. Their peculiar rites, ceremonies, "shouts," and observances have so often been described that it is not necessary to comment on them here. It is enough to say that with all their show of religion they have no idea of morals. Your correspondent is assured from trustworthy sources, that even on their way to and from their places of worship they practice the most disgusting vices. In the large cities the colored people are very intemperate; most of their earnings are expended in the purchase of bad whisky, and many of them, when in a half intoxicated condition, will stand on the street corners and about the public places begging office-holders and other politicians for a quarter, on the plea, "We's a gwon to help you on 'leccion." To the shame of the white officials in Charleston, it must be said that they seldom fail to respond to this appeal. The result of intemperance and vice on the health of the negro is very alarming. It is a startling fact that within the past year in South Carolina the death rate among the colored population has been a little more than twice as great as among the whites. In Charleston during the month of May it is estimated that five negroes died for every one white man. If the death rate continues in this proportion, it will not be many years before the vexed question "Who shall rule in South Carolina?" will be settled forever. In the meantime the great need of the colored people is better intellectual and moral training. They have been made free, but do not know how to use their freedom.

THE ROLLWAGEN WILL CASE.

THE WILL AND CODICIL REJECTED BY THE SURROGATE—THE PROPERTY TO BE DIVIDED ACCORDING TO LAW.

The Rollwagen will case, which has been before the Surrogate's Court for more than six months, was concluded yesterday, and the paper propounded as the last will and testament of Frederick Rollwagen was decided to be void and not entitled to admission to probate. The history of this case has already been told in THE TIMES, but as some of its readers may have forgotten it, it may not be out of place to give a brief recapitulation of the facts. Mr. Frederick Rollwagen was a native of Elsass, of German lineage. He came to this country in 1829, and died in October, 1873. He was a pork butcher by occupation, and by economy and attention to his business made a large fortune, amounting at least to $800,000 at the time of his death. He was married three times, and left three adult sons and seven grandchildren, the children of a deceased daughter, as next of kin and heirs at law. In 1866 he contracted a second marriage, of which there was no issue, his wife dying about a year after they were married. In September, 1871, he was married for a third time to Magdalena Herrmann, who survives him. This person was a niece of Mr. Rollwagen's first wife, and came to this country some twenty-one years ago, and was employed as a domestic in her aunt's family for a brief period. She is now about forty-five years old. In 1869 she again became a member of Mr. Rollwagen's household, and was employed by him as house-keeper and attendant after his health had become seriously impaired, at a salary of $14 a month. When he died, the widow presented two papers for probate, as the will and codicil of the deceased, which, it is claimed, were executed, the will on the 17th of June, 1873, and the codicil on the 5th of September of the same year. By the provisions of the will the widow was given, absolutely, the house occupied by the deceased at the time of his death, with all the personal property therein, and one-third of all other personal property, absolutely, beside one-third of the rents and income of all his other real estate for life. The remaining personal property was to be divided in four equal shares, one to each of the sons, and the remaining share to be invested for the children of his deceased daughter, to be paid over to them when they should attain the age of twenty-one years. The remaining rents of the real estate were to be divided into four equal shares, one for each son and the fourth to be invested for the benefit of the grandchildren. It was also directed that none of the real estate should be sold or divided during the lifetime of his wife, nor after her death until the youngest of his grandchildren then living should have attained the age of twenty-one years. After some other provisions, which effectually tied up the property until the youngest of his grandchildren then living should have attained the age of twenty-one, it provided that Henry Herrmann, the brother of the widow, should collect all the rents and receive three per cent. commission on the gross amount collected. His wife, Magdalena, her brothers Henry and George Herrmann, and Frederick Rollwagen, Jr., were appointed Executors. The codicil gave the widow, in addition to what was already devised to her, four houses and lots in Avenue A, and provided that for any child or children who might be borne afterward by his wife, an equal share of his estate, real and personal, in the same manner as bequeathed to his children named in his will. All of the children contested the validity of the papers propounded, and filed objections in the Surrogate's Court, alleging that the papers were not properly executed according to law, and that undue influence had been brought to bear on the deceased. Frederick Rollwagen, Jr., was not a party to the petition for probate. Sixty-eight witnesses were examined in the proceedings, and the testimony taken covers over 1,800 printed pages. In the opinion given by the Surrogate, he says that by the evidence it was clearly proved that Rollwagen was ill and very feeble for a long period before his death; and that he was addicted to the excessive use of stimulating drinks. In the year 1870 he was afflicted with a difficulty of speech, which continued to increase. During the years 1871-2, and up to his death, the Surrogate was satisfied that he was suffering from paralysis, which rendered it impossible for him to articulate words intelligibly. During the last year of his life he was unable to dress himself, and was in a state of hopeless physical dependence upon others. The testimony shows that at the time the will was made Mrs. Rollwagen was present, and that when the lawyer who drafted the document spoke to Mr. Rollwagen he made an obscure nasal sound which he could not understand, and that his wife explained to him how the will was to be drawn, and that after the provisions of the paper had been repeated to him he made the same obscure sound, by which the lawyer inferred that the directions given him were correct. The codicil was drawn up in the same manner, Mr. Rollwagen being utterly unable to speak, and making the same kind of assent as before.

The above brief outline will show under what circumstances the will and codicil were drafted, and it may easily be imagined that their execution was pretty much of the same character. The concluding sentence of the opinion given by the Surrogate clearly and lucidly sets forth his reasons for rejecting the papers. It is as follows:

"In conclusion, I deem it plainly my duty, upon the evidence, to decide that the due execution of either the will or codicil is not sufficiently proved; and, even assuming that the decedent had testamentary capacity, and that the requirements of law respecting the forms of execution are shown to have been complied with, yet the evidence convinces me that neither of the two papers in question truly expresses the decedent's real purpose or intentions in the disposition of his property, and that he did not fully comprehend their provisions; and, further, to decide that the proofs clearly establish that both instruments—and such execution thereof as is shown—were the result of undue influence and other unlawful means, rendering the same void; therefore, that both will and codicil should be rejected, as not entitled to admission to probate."

CUSTODY OF A CHILD.

Yesterday, application was made to Judge Westbrook, in Chambers of the Supreme Court, by Denis A. Spellissy, on behalf of the wife, for custody of the female child. The moving papers consisted of affidavits showing the father to be an improper person and totally unfit to have charge of the child. Mr. Samuel G. Courtnay, who appeared for the husband, asked for a postponement until Tuesday, which was granted. The defendant, Heatherton, is forty-five years of age, is a contractor for plumbing at the new Post Office, and is said to be a man of means. The plaintiff is respectable looking, and not over twenty-one years of age.

SPIRITUALISM OUTDONE.

AN IOWA MAN WHO READS THE THOUGHTS OF OTHERS — REMARKABLE EXPERIMENTS AT THE STURTEVANT HOUSE.

Mr. John R. Brown, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, arrived in this City a few days ago and is now stopping at the Sturtevant House. He is a young man—twenty-two years or age—and was born in St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Brown is possessed of powers which would have made Anthony Mesmer delight to make his acquaintance. He can, certain conditions complied with, read your thoughts, however much you may endeavor to conceal them. Dr. Cocker, of the Michigan University, where the young man allowed himself to be submitted to a number of tests, says of him: "If an individual will intensely fix his attention upon a concrete object, localized in a particular place, and not abstract his attention, Mr. Brown, while blindfolded, will lead him to the object." After stating that the young man was of good character, and well known to many in the university before the general public knew aught of his peculiar power, Dr. Cocker says: "All the cases he gives are instances of imageal representations of concrete objects in space."

Yesterday Mr. Brown gave a private exhibition to a select company, including several representatives of the Press. The place chosen for the experiments was a large parlor and bedroom in the Sturtevant House. He explained beforehand that he was obliged to use a certain amount of machinery. This latter consisted of the letters of the alphabet printed on a piece of pasteboard, and a long piece of brass wire. He did not have the wire, the utility of which will be explained hereafter, but he exhibited the printed letters. The latter were strung around the walls of the parlor, and Mr. Brown commenced his interesting exhibition. He stated, in the first place, that any individual in the room might hide an article anywhere in the house, and that, if certain conditions were complied with, he would surely point out where it was hidden by reading his thoughts. A gentleman in the company left the room, and returned in a few minutes. Mr. Brown then blindfolded himself with a linen handkerchief, took hold of the gentleman's left hand with his own right hand, and after a few eccentric movements, namely, passing his hand several times over the gentleman's arm and across his forehead, the two left the parlor, followed by the company, and proceeded to search for the hidden article. The gentleman submitting to the experiment was led, or rather pulled, by Mr. Brown through the corridors of the hotel and into a half dozen chambers until one was reached where Brown stopped before a bureau with about a dozen drawers, and, pointing to one particular drawer, said: "You will find it there." The hidden article, a pocket-knife, was found in the drawer. The gentleman said that he had followed the course which Brown had taken before he hid the knife, and expressed himself as much astonished. The next test was made by a gentleman who went into an adjoining apartment and selected a rosette in one of three damask curtains, as an object upon which to concentrate his thoughts. Mr. Brown, preparing himself as before, led the gentleman to the window-curtain, and after a minute's hesitation over a tassel, placed his hand upon the rosette. The gentleman stated that he had at first thought of the tassel, but had finally concluded to choose the rosette. Mr. Lewis Leland, of the hotel, asked Mr. Brown to tell him the name of his birthplace. The latter, blindfolding himself and taking the hand of Mr. Leland in the manner before described, led him around the room, and pointing to the printed letters of the alphabet suspended on the walls, spelled out the name "Langrove." This is a small town in Vermont and the birthplace of Mr. Leland. In the same manner Mr. Brown picked out the letters of the alphabet spelling "George," the Christian name of George F. Rowe, a reporter of THE TIMES, drowned some time ago, on the request of his brother, who was present, and also the name of a town in Turkey, denominated "Abeih," where one of that company was born. In the latter test Mr. Brown missed the letter e, which the gentleman making the test stated was probably owing to the fact that he had himself hesitated over it while mentally spelling the word. Another test to which Mr. Brown was subjected was made by a gentleman who fixed his thoughts upon a watch-seal worn by Mr. Leland, which was quickly pointed out as the object selected. Mr. Brown volunteered to read the thoughts of another without coming in direct contact with him, but through the medium of a third person. To do this he blindfolded himself as before, and while taking the hand of a third party—the latter placing his hand on his (Brown's) forehead, the man whose thoughts were to be read took hold of the wrist of the medium of communication, and so the three proceeded around the room until the object was pointed out, or the letters spelling the word thought of, were spelled out from the alphabet. The reporter of THE TIMES, desirous of making this test, did so, together with Mr. Leland. The metallic tag hanging to a key in the door was the object selected for a concentration of thought. After his usual preparation, Brown immediately led the way to the door. When he reached it he felt around it for a few minutes, and THE TIMES reporter, believing that the scent was lost allowed his thoughts to be directed to other objects. As these objects presented themselves to his mind Brown would immediately lead him and his companion to them. At last a violent effort was made to concentrate attention exclusively on the key-tag, and Brown at once led the way to it. This test satisfied the reporter that the workings of his mind had been implicitly followed by Brown, and that every deviation from a direct course was due to the thoughts of other objects which would persistently obtrude themselves. Mr. Brown is ignorant of the cause of his wonderful power. He believes that spiritualism has nothing to do with it, and regards professional spiritualists as humbugs. In the experiments yesterday he was obliged to lead those making tests around the room by the hand. If provided with a brass wire, the person testing his power could take hold of one end of the wire and remain in his chair. He is not infallible, however, in the use of the wire, and prefers to hold the hand.

It does not appear that Mr. Brown's gift can be made very useful, although he says that by means of it he has discovered the guilt of several criminals in the West. He says also that he is able to sometimes read the thoughts of others sitting near him, but cannot remember them for any length of time. He believes that in the course of time his powers of thought reading will be so strongly developed that he will be able to express the thoughts of others without the use of his alphabet.

COGGIA'S COMET.

Last evening the sky was clear, and a good opportunity was afforded of observing Coggia's comet, which formed the subject of an article in a previous number of THE TIMES. From the description given of its relative position in the north-western sky to the Great Bear and the North Polar Star, very little difficulty was experienced in discovering it, though the train is by no means so conspicuous as some astronomers have estimated. The nucleus of the comet was well defined and easily distinguished from the neighboring stars, but the tail was so dim as to be almost invisible. Its position at present is under the nose of Ursa Major, about 35½° south of the Polar Star. A TIMES reporter called at Mr. Rutherford's observatory, Second avenue and Eleventh street, and through the kindness of Mr. Chapman, who is at present in charge of the observatory in Mr. Rutherford's absence, had an opportunity of viewing the comet through one of the small telescopes. The large refracting telescope, which has thirteen inches of clear focal aperture and fifteen feet of focal length, has not been adjusted to make observations upon it. This glass is constantly employed in taking photographs of star groups, and Mr. Chapman will hold it in readiness, when a favorable opportunity offers, to take a photograph of the new comet. Several of Mr. Rutherford's friends visited the observatory and examined the comet, but no scientific observations were taken. When viewed through the telescope it presents more the appearance of a planet than of a comet, although the tail is well defined, as a hazy appendage stretching northward. The nucleus is very bright, and does not present that unshapen appearance noticeable in most of the comets which have been described. It appears to be a well-defined, solid body of considerable magnitude. Mr. Chapman thinks that its density is greater than that of any other comet which has been observed. When viewed with the spectroscope it gives a broken spectrum, which he takes as the indication that, in addition to reflecting the sun's light, it is probable that it is in a certain degree luminous itself. In this respect, however, Mr. Chapman says it is difficult to speak with any certainty, as the amount of gaseous matter surrounding the nucleus might produce the effect noticed in the spectrum. The comet will be visible for about three weeks, when it will disappear below the horizon, but the tail will still be within sight. It will be brightest about the 18th or 20th of the present month.

"THE TWO ORPHANS."

Judge Speir, in the Supreme Court, gave decision yesterday on the motion made about a week ago on behalf of Messrs. Shook & Palmer, proprietors of the Union Square Theatre, for an injunction to restrain Mr. Charles R. Thorne, proprietor of Niblo's Theatre, from giving performances of the play entitled "The Two Orphans," which the relators claim as their private property, by right of purchase. The Court grants the motion, and makes the injunction permanent.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE TURF.

THE MONMOUTH PARK MEETING.

To-day the great meeting of the Monmouth Park Association will be inaugurated with four splendid races. No programme ever furnished a more enticing series of races, as every open race has closed with numerous entries, while the important closed event, the Jersey Derby, will furnish at least nine starters. The steeple-chase, which opens the proceedings, has five well-known jumpers engaged, viz., Tammany, Geo. West, Henrietta, Victor, and Bullet. The steeple-chase course at Monmouth Park is a long and difficult one, and consequently much amusement may be anticipated. The second race will be a trial purse of $300, dash of one mile, for all ages, which will bring to the post A. Belmont's ch. c. King Amadeus, 3 years, 90 pounds; John F. Chamberlin's ch. m. Mary Constant, 4 years, 105 pounds; M. H. Sanford's b. h. Bingaman, 6 years, 114 pounds; John Coffee's gr. h. Donnybrook, 4 years, 108 pounds; James A. Grinstead's gr. h. Jean Val Jean, 4 years, 108 pounds; P. Lorillard's b. c. Attila, 3 years, 90 pounds; S. D. Bruce's ch. h. Galway, 4 years, 108 pounds; and James McKee's ch. m. Minnie Mac, 4 years, 105 pounds. From this eight it will be a hard matter to pick out the winner, as a majority of them have run a mile very fast. The third race is one of mile heats, for a purse of $500, which promises to be a most exciting affair, with such horses as Survivor, Artist, B. F. Carver, Fadladeen, and Arizona as contestants. The grand race of the day, however, will be the Jersey Derby Stakes for three-year-olds, one mile and a half. This stake had closed with fifty nominations, which, at $50 each, play or pay, and the $1,500 added by the association, makes the stake worth $4,000, of which the second horse receives $200, and the third $100. Nine stables will be represented on the occasion. These are Chamberlin, Sears, Belmont, Lorillard, Littell, McGrath, Sanford, Belmont, J. Carter Brown, and Dennison & Crawford. The probable starters are The Hoaxer, by War Dance, and Vizigoth, by Asteroid, from the Chamberlin string; a chestnut colt by imported Australian, out of Luileme, by Lexington, belonging to Mr. Sears; Rutherford, by imp. Australian, of Dennison & Crawford's stable; the imp. colt Saxon, the winner of the Belmont Stakes, and belonging to Mr. Pierre Lorillard; Court Hampton, by imp. Hampton Court, the brother to London, or Reform, of Littell's string; Aaron Pennington, of McGrath's famous brigade; Brigand, the property of Mr. Sanford, and Steel Eyes, by Planet, representing Mr. Belmont. Notwithstanding the gallant victory of Saxon in the Belmont stakes, the knowing ones seem to be "taking up" Aaron Pennington, and the McGrath party seem to be sure of the race. The race may be considered a very open one, as most of the starters have been tried at the distance. It will at least be a close and exciting contest, and if Pennington wins it he will have accomplished a more difficult undertaking than his half brother, Tom Bowling, who won this race last year. The race to-morrow will be the fourth renewal of the stakes, which was inaugurated in 1871 and won by Harry Bassett, and in the following year by Meteor. The interest attached to it is as great as any other leading event at Jerome Park or Saratoga, and it is particularly interesting this year. Ample accommodations have been provided for the visitors to the park to-day, and, in conjunction with the regular steamers leaving Pier No. 8, North River, at 9:40 and 10:30 A. M., extra boats will be in readiness to convey passengers to the scene of conflict if it is necessary to relieve the pressure.

Pools sold last evening at Johnson's and Chamberlin's pool-rooms on the various events as follows:

STEEPLE CHASE.

Bullet	$65	$75
Geo. West, Tammany,	55	70
Victor, Henrietta,	14	18

MILE DASH.

King Amadeus	$13	$15
Mary Constant	18	16
Bingaman	55	55
Donnybrook	38	31
Jean Valjean	36	37
Attila	65	70
Galway	11	10
Minnie Mac	25	22

MILE HEATS.

Survivor	$21	$34
Artist	29	34
Fadladeen	70	85
Arizona	36	40
B. F. Carver	15	11

JERSEY DERBY.

McGrath	$30	$40
Lorillard	19	22
Sanford	16	19
Dennison & Crawford	12	14
Belmont	10	12
Littell, Carter Brown, Chamberlin, Sears,	12	21

POOL SELLING AT LONG BRANCH.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.

Tammany	$100	$50
Geo. West	100	50
Henrietta	100	50
Victor	50	15
Bullet	30	5

TRIAL PURSE—ONE MILE.

Attila	$210	$180
Bingaman	125	100
Jean Valjean	80	60
King Amadeus	30	20
The Field	55	40

PURSE $500—MILE HEATS.

Fadladeen	$300	$200
Arizona	300	200
Survivor	100	75
Artist	135	100
B. J. Carver	70	50

THE JERSEY STAKES—ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES.

Sanford	$400	$300
McGrath	310	175
Lorillard	300	180
Dennison & Crawford	230	100
Belmont	105	75
The Field	105	75

The programme has been changed, and the steeplechase will be the last race to-morrow.

THIRD DAY OF THE BARRIE, ONTARIO, SUMMER MEETING.

BARRIE, Ontario, July 3.—Barrie Riding and Driving Park Association, Summer meeting, third day:

FIRST RACE.—Northern Railway purse, handicap hurdle; purse $350, half forfeits, 2¼ miles; nine hurdles; top weights, 156 pounds. Three horses started. Mitchel won the race in 4:55¼, with Lightbody second.

SECOND RACE.—Running; purse $500; two-mile dash. There were four starters, and the race was won by Moor, with Reporter second and Helen Bennet third. Time—3:49¼.

THIRD RACE.—Two-forty trot; purse, $550. Two horses started.

St John	1	1	1
Bailiff	2	2	2
Toronto Boy	3	3	3

Time—2:37, 2:35, and 2:38.

LAST RACE.—Kemperfeldt plate, value sixty guineas, $10 entrance added to plate, for Dominion-bred horses that had never won public money, one and a half mile dash. Nine horses started. Emily was the winner, with Irish Girl second and Augusta third. Time—2:48¾.

The races end to-morrow. The event of the day will be an open trot for $1,000.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO, RACES.

HAMILTON, Ontario, July 3.—To-day was the third day's races here. The first race was the county trot for $200, and was won by Delta Girl, in 2:58.

The second race was for running horses, open to all, for a purse of $600, a two and a quarter mile dash—Granger first, Protection second. Time—4:08.

The third race was for the Dominion Stakes, $200, mile heats, Vandal first, Swallow second. Time—1:51¼, 1:52¾.

The fourth race was a trot, open to all, for a purse of $600. Governor won, Angus second. Time—2:34½.

YACHTING.

THE CONTESTANTS IN THE CORINTHIAN RACE AT OYSTER BAY—NAMES OF THE CREWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OYSTER BAY, Long Island, Friday, July 3, 1874.

The Seawanhaka Yacht Club regatta proper commenced to-day at Oyster Bay, Long Island, with the contest between cabin sloop boats, sailed on the Corinthian system for a silver prize valued at $250. There had been a great deal of interest among yachtmen concerning the race, as each boat had to be sailed by her owner and be managed by amateurs. Therefore quite a number of the members of other clubs came here last night on the D. R. Martin and took up their quarters at the little hotel and with members of the Seawanhaka Club, many of whom have very neat residences here. The weather last night was not very propitious, the clounds being dense and dark, and everything promising a south-east wind and rain to-day. Fortunately, however, the morning was bright and clear, and the wind was southerly and freshening. The competing vessels at anchor in the bay were the Vision, Addie, Alert, Vindex, and Ida. Commodore Swan, on board the Ariel started the boats according to the programme. The wind began to fall about 9 o'clock, and the vessels got under way at once to reach the starting-point off Centre Island, outside the Narrows. This was necessarily slow work, as the breeze went round to the north-west, and gradually died away, which was too bad, inasmuch as the yachts, most of them heavy boats, had to beat a distance of five miles to the point of starting—the black buoy off Centre Island. This was very tedious work, for the boats were becalmed until noon, when a light breeze sprang up from the southward, and the fleet began to creep around Moses Point to the entrance of the Bay. Some of the sloops having to come through the Sound last night, reached the mouth of Oyster Bay at an early hour, but, fearful of light weather, remained outside at the starting rendezvous. The following were the entries:

THE ENTRIES.

Name.	Length, feet.	Owner.	Club.
Vision	66.00	J. J. Alexander	New-York
Vindex	62.05	Robert Centre	New-York
Addie	64.02	H. L. Roosevelt	Seawanhaka
Auna	41.03	W. A. Cumming	Atlantic
John S. Gage	——	De Witt Beardsley	Columbia
Alert	41.06	Henry Vail	Seawanhaka
Qui Vive	44.11	Thomas Clapham	Brooklyn
Kaiser Wilhelm	45.00	W. E. Greenleaf	Brooklyn
Helena	38.00	F. M. Flint	Brooklyn
Kate	52.01	E. Z. Lawrence	Brooklyn
Ida	33.10	David Crocker	Seawanhaka

Last year the race at this place was run on the Corinthian system; but the boats were small. Now, however, the entries, as can be seen above, are of large craft, requiring skill and care in management. In view of their size, therefore, the yachts were well manned, but according to the conditions of the regatta, by amateurs, and sailed by the owners. Gentlemen not members of the clubs from which the yachts were entered were privileged to act on board of them at the option of the owner. The following were the crews:

THE CREWS.

Vindex.—A. Cary Smith, Henry Steers, William Krebs, W. S. Wood, D. R. Kendall, — Blanchard, Gouverneur Morris, Jr., Mr. R. Schuyler, and Messrs. Roosevelt, Jackson, and Trotter.

Qui Vive.—W. B. Godwin, Edward B. Mott, W. Mott, A. W. Wardell, J. D. Acker, H. W. Eastman, W. T. Taber, Thomas Clapham, W. Abercrombie, and Peter Bogert.

Helena.—F. W. Flint, F. E. Towle, J. E. Walsh, H. L. Phalon, Thomas Donaldson, C. Prior, and Joseph Brown.

Ida.—David Crocker, W. H. Cheeseman, H. Bacon, F. W. Bacon, and J. How.

John S. Gage.—De Witt Beardsley, J. Dalton, J. Healy, J. Sloper, J. Mackay, and W. H. Baker.

Alert.—Henry Vail, R. W. Vail, Stanly Greacen, M. Goldsmith, Arthur Weeks, and Frederick Weeks.

Kaiser Wilhelm.—W. E. Greenleaf, J. V. S. Oddie, T. W. Thorne, Jr., N. C. Thorne, T. Bartow, N. Edgar, and V. B. Smith.

Addie.—H. L. Roosevelt, C. Roosevelt, B. Foulke, W. Foulke, J. W. Beekman, Jr., F. D. P. Foster, John Roosevelt.

The Judges, Commodore Swan, Samuel J. Colgate, and J. W. Beekman, Jr., were obliged to be on different boats. The Commodore remained on his own yacht, the schooner Ariel; the other two on the Idler. This was necessary in order that the contestants' time should be properly taken at different points of the course, which was as follows: From the buoy off Centre Island north-east three miles to Lloyd's Neck Buoy, thence east six miles to Eaton's Neck Buoy, thence north-west by west seven miles to the stake-boat anchored off red buoy No. 26, on Shippan Point, keeping it on the port hand; thence south-west nine miles to stake-boat off No. 19 Buoy, Matinicock Point, and thence home, east by north, five and five-eighths miles to place of starting.

A FIVE-MILE BOAT-RACE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 3.—In a five-mile race in double-scull working boats at this place this evening, Edward Wood and Christian Englehardt defeated the Weddell Brothers by ten lengths, in thirty-eight minutes.

BASE-BALL.

A TOURNAMENT AT WATERTOWN, N. Y.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 3.—There is a base-ball tournament here to-day. The Maple Leaf Club, of Guelph, Canada, beat the Kuklux Klan, of Oneida, by a score of 13 to 4. The excitement ran high, and an immense crowd was in attendance. The Maple Leaf Club will play one of the other amateur champion clubs of the United States to-morrow.

The Baltimore and Yale College Base-ball Clubs played in Baltimore yesterday, with the following result:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th	9th.
Baltimores	2	4	3	0	2	1	0	2	1—15
Yale College	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1— 4

INDICTMENTS AGAINST LIQUOR-DEALERS.

On complaint of the Board of Excise, true bills of indictments for violations of the Excise laws, by selling liquor without license, &c., were recently found by the Grand Jury against the following-named parties, viz.:

James Cherry, corner of Rector and Greenwich streets.
Patrick Farrell, No. 330 Water street.
Timothy Farrell, No. 328 Water street.
James H. Farrell, No. 797 Washington street.
S. Schwab, No. 35 Greenwich avenue.
Paul Folk, No. 18 St. Mark's place.
W. C. Yorke, No. 325 Water street.
John H. McKinly, corner of Fulton and South streets.
C. Wilkmeyer, No. 133 Greenwich street.
M. Yoost, corner Greenwich and Hubert streets.
Andrew Hay, No. 472 Greenwich street.
John Drake, No. 27 Barclay street.
L. M. Black, No. 14 Ann street.
John Katt, No. 314 Monroe street.
James Lane, One Hundred and Fifteenth street and Third avenue.
J. P. Dettmar, Willett and Stanton streets.
Robert Peters, No. 123 Chrystie street.
R. De Lacey, No. 257 Stanton street.
J. M. Cumisky, No. 553 First avenue.
J. McDonald, No. 104 East One Hundred and Tenth street.
John Lederer, No. 692 Second avenue.
Henry Newman, No. 1,110 Third avenue.
John Seely, No. 78 Amity street.
F. W. Ewest, No. 120 Amity street.
L. Lanker, Seventy-seventh street, between First avenue and Avenue A.
F. Kielt, No. 24 West street.
James Reilly, No. 301 East Forty-sixth street.
Ed. McGovern, Third avenue and Fifteenth street.
Louis Bramson, Third avenue and Fourteenth street.
Thos. Carroll, One Hundred and Thirty-first street, between Broadway and Tenth avenue.
Thos. O'Sullivan, No. 107 Bayard street.
J. F. Welter, One Hundred and Sixteenth street and First avenue.
Thomas Ryan, No. 860 Broadway.
A. R. Packard, Thirty-sixth street and Sixth avenue.
Michael Fagan, No. 321 Third avenue.
Martin Wachtman, No. 11 Delancey street.
C. A. Chamberlin, No. 1,146 Broadway.
Henry Shute, No. 127 Prince street.
H. Buddleman, No. 14 Franklin street.
James Shiels, No. 219 East Broadway.
E. R. Wunder, No. 141 Thompson street.
John H. Betts, No. 64 Whitehall street.
Flanigan & O'Brien, No. 36 Rutgers street.
J. Herkenveder, No. 46 West Fourth street.
Michael Cramer, No. 705 Second avenue.
Thomas Burke, No. 330 West street.
J. S. Hilliker, Eighty-ninth street and Fifth avenue.
John R. Perry, Jackson and Grand streets.
Bridget Ryan, No. 258 Mott street.
Henry Miller, No. 126 Elm street.
Wm. Harris, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street and Tenth avenue.
Hiram Downs, One Hundred and Third street and Broadway.
Patrick Brady, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, near Tenth avenue.
Stephen Dearen, No. 789 Eleventh avenue.
Fred. Daggett, No. 626 Broadway.
H. E. Oeters, No. 179 Lexington avenue.
John Howard, No. 41 Mott street.
Patrick Crowe, No. 36 East Broadway.
Mark Lanigan, No. 67 James street.
Richard O'Grady, No. 139 Madison street.

THE POOR CHILDREN'S PICNICS.

The following contributions to the Poor Children's Excursion Fund have been received by Edward King, Treasurer, No. 73 Broadway, to date:

Previously acknowledged	$759 68
Philip J. Sands	100 00
A thank offering from a counting-house	100 00
Dundas Dick	100 00
Samuel Willets	50 00
S. B.	50 00
John H. Hull	25 00
S. W. Carey	25 00
C. B. Tompkins, Southport, Conn.	25 00
John T. Agnew	25 00
No name, per TIMES	20 00
Linda, Frank, and Meeta, in memoriam	15 00
J. T. Kilbreth	10 00
Sewing girls, per E. J. C.	8 00
Total	$1,312 68

AN ALLEGED CASE OF ARSON.

B. J. Sullivan was held for examination yesterday, by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of arson. On Thursday night an officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who was on beat, discovered a fire at No. 373 Seventh avenue, and after summoning the Fire Department, had it subdued. He noticed a man hanging around in a suspicious manner during the fire, and arrested him. He turned out to be the proprietor (Mr. B. J. Sullivan) of the store mentioned. It is said that the stock was insured for more than its worth, and taking this and other facts into consideration, Justice Murray held Mr. Sullivan for examination.

DEATH OF ONE OF BARNUM'S SEA LIONS.

The immense sea lion which was one of the attractions at Barnum's died on Thursday, during its removal from the hippodrome to the Central Park. It was one of the largest ever exhibited in this country, and its estimated weight was 4,000 pounds. It belonged to the species known as the howling seal, and its cries, especially at night, were so loud and disagreeable that a number of applications were made to Mr. Barnum by the inhabitants residing in the neighborhood to cause its removal. Efforts were made to abate the nuisance by cramming the animal with food and covering it up completely at night, but without avail, and it was then determined to remove it temporarily to the Central Park. It was with little difficulty placed in a caravan and removed, but died before reaching the Park. The cause of death is unknown, and the loss to Mr. Barnum is stated to be $4,000. The remains will be properly preserved and presented to the Smithsonian Institute.

MR. BEECHER'S LECTURE LAST EVENING.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered his last Friday evening talk to the members of his congregation for the Summer season last evening. He commenced by observing that it was one of the infelicities of prosperity to have no privacy, and it seemed to him right, as a Pastor, to indulge in confidential communications to his church. But he might as well stand in Broadway and shout down the street confidential revelations to his friends; and yet there were things which would be specially appropriate to the private ear that could not be uttered from the housetop, and that which might be said in a family meeting might not appear to advantage in the morning journals. Nevertheless, that was the last prayer-meeting in which he would be with them for three months, possibly forever, and he thought at that moment it might not be inappropriate to make brief mention of the history of his ministration. He was called toward the ministry as early as he could remember, and his ordination seemed to be a compliance with the expectations of friends. After a lengthened ministry in the West he was called to Brooklyn, but not on the understanding that he was solely to build up Congregationalism or any other ism, for that he would not do. He went into the ministry having two living principles—one the spiritual helplessness of man, and the other the spiritual healthfulness of God. All the rest was conventional. Through all the stages of his ministry he never preached from personal ambition. He had never sought a great name nor an eminent place. He had never been displeased with praise when he thought it was well deserved, but he never sought it as an inspiration in his ministration. From the beginning he endeavored to breathe a spirit of love over all Christian churches, and though in youth he may have written some articles against Roman Catholics, they would never came to light, for they were printed in an evening daily in Cincinnati, and he believed that was the only thing he ever said or wrote against any denomination or creed. He had treated them with manly frankness and criticism, just he would churches of his own denomination, but he never preached a sermon in the whole course of his life that was intended to put down any Christian sect. He believed that each contained elements of good, and toleration was a principle of Christianity. He advocated liberty for the slaves of the South when such advocacy was the death knell of worldly hopes and aspirations; but when the great war was over and peace proclaimed, he desired union and harmony and peace. He had passed through various experiences such as belonged to all men who took an active part in public life, but between his soul and the Savior there was the most perfect candor, and, come life or death, his trust was in the Lord Jesus. He had experienced the chastening influence of God's holy spirit, but when all was over he expected to meet the good in the divine kingdom. In all his ministry he had never worked from selfish motives, but his efforts were directed in a spirit of love and sympathy toward a Christian end. He did not know what the future might bring forth, but with God's help he was prepared for it. Mr. Beecher's remarks were occasionally very affecting, and were listened to with marked attention.

AN ABSCONDING BROKER HEARD FROM.

Yesterday Mr. W. C. Flanagan, the brother-in-law of Esler, the broker who was reported in THE TIMES of yesterday as having absconded, said that he had learned indirectly that Esler was in Canada. He says that Esler's business was not so good as was generally supposed, and that it had decreased very much of late, and was growing worse and worse every day. The amount of his indebtedness, he said, was greatly exaggerated. His liabilities in this City would not exceed $4,000, exclusive of what he owed his uncle in Nyack. The creditors, Mr. Flanagan said, were welcome to see the books whenever they wanted to, and that he had no desire to keep them in ignorance of anything connected with the matter.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. George W. McCook, of Ohio, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Capt. E. Pitman, of the British navy, is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Gov. William Bigler, of Pennsylvania, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge W. S. Lincoln, of Washington, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Marquis Simonetti, of Italy, is at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, of Philadelphia, is at the Astor House.

Judge Stanley Matthews, of Ohio; C. C. Gilman, of Iowa, and J. A. Solberg, Swedish Vice-Consul at Baltimore, are at the Windsor Hotel.

SENT HOME FOR TRIAL.

Carl Valentin, the alleged fugitive forger from Berlin, will be taken back to Europe on the steam-ship America, which sails for Bremen to-day. The President's warrant for his extradition was received yesterday by United States Marshal Fiske.

SUBSTANTIAL LUXURY.

There is no luxury comparable to the elegant and complete Russian Vapor Baths, at No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel, by far the finest in this country. Open only until noon on the Fourth.—*Commercial.*

Can it be true that it is because their lady patrons object? We hope not. And yet this is said to be the reason why drivers of carriages, hacks, and cabs feel compelled to go without the shelter of umbrellas in this death-dealing hot weather.—*Mail.*

Great Fire in Conneautville.

HERRING'S SAFES AGAIN TRIUMPHANT.

WISDOM FROM EXPERIENCE.

CONNEAUTVILLE, Penn., June 10, 1874.

Messrs. Herrings & Farrel, New-York:

GENTS: We have had an extensive fire here, and our object in writing is to inform you that your safe went through the fiery ordeal, and came out all right. The money and papers were simply discolored. We have had offers to exchange from other safe-makers, but declined, as we wish for one of your safes.

We were burned out a few years ago, having at that time in use a safe of another make, which destroyed its contents. We then purchased a "Herring," and want no other. Respectfully yours, TICKNOR & CO.

Moral—"THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST."

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

Victorious at Chicago, Boston, Portland, New-York, Richmond, Charleston, Constantinople, and all the great fires which have occurred within the past thirty years. HERRINGS & FARREL,
Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway, corner Murray st.,
New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRINGS & FARREL, Boston.
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—*Advertisement.*

ALL PERSONS OF BECOMING TASTE should use the best and most refined of all hair preparations, "MORSE'S LUXURENE," a late discovery of purified, deodorized cocoa-nut oil, &c. For sale by all leading druggists at fifty cents, and wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & Co., C. N. CRITTENTON, and others in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

YOU MAY ESCAPE ALL DANGER FROM ATTACKS OF DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, OR CHOLERA MORBUS, BY A LITTLE FORETHOUGHT IN PROVIDING YOURSELF WITH DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM—AN OLD REMEDY, AND ENTIRELY SAFE.—*Advertisement.*

CHRONIC AND INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, Pains in the Back, Glandular Swellings, Stiffness of the Joints. GILES & CO'S LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA has cured many poor sufferers now in the tombs. LINDA GILBERT, Church of the Strangers. Sold at Hudnut's, Broadway and Ann street; Reichardt's, Fourth avenue and Twenty-eighth street; depot, No. 451 Sixth avenue.—*Advertisement.*

Gentlemen After Shaving
Will find great comfort in the use of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Toilet Gossip.

The ladies are enthusiastic about SOZODONT, because it perfumes the breath, whitens the teeth, and beautifies and hardens the gums.

The demand for the article has doubled within a year.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury.

MARRIED.

MOORE—RODGERS.—On Thursday, July 2, by Rev. E. S. Osbon, CHAS. A. MOORE, of this City, to ELIZABETH W. RODGERS, of Lodi, N. Y.

DIED.

BENTON.—On Thursday morning, July 2, 1874, CORNELIA L., wife of Marshall F. Benton and daughter of the late Harvey A. Weed, Esq.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 130 East 35th st., New-York City, on Sunday, the 5th day of July, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BULL.—July 2, RICHARD W. BULL, M. D., in the 29th year of his age.

Funeral at the residence of his mother, Saybrook, Conn., on Saturday, July 4, at 2 P. M.

COOK.—On Thursday, July 2, AUGUSTUS COOK, in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 65 8th st., Williamsburg, Long Island.

CRANE.—At St. Gingolph, France, May 15, 1874, JOHN R. CRANE, son of Wm. H. Crane, and grandson of the late John Rankin, Esq., of Brooklyn, in the 17th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Schemerhorn st., at 2:30 P. M., Monday, July 6. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Rev. Dr. Duryea will officiate.

DAUCHY.—On Friday morning, July 3, 1874, WILLIAM H., only child of Henry C. and Kate P. Dauchy, aged 10 years and 9 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 259 South 3d st., Brooklyn, E. D., Monday, July 6, at 8 A. M. sharp. Remains will be taken to Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., for interment, leaving New-York at 10:35 A. M.

HITCHCOCK.—At "The Pines," near Amenia Union, Dutchess County, N. Y., Saturday, June 27, SOUTHARD HITCHCOCK, aged 58 years.

HOTCHKISS.—In this City, July 2, C. AUGUSTA HOTCHKISS, daughter of Russell Hotchkiss.

Funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, S. W. Knevals, No. 253 East 48th st., on Saturday, July 4, at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

JOHNSON.—On Thursday, July 2, ELIZABETH JOHNSON, aged 83 years.

Her relatives and friends, the members of Washington Square M. E. Church, the members of the Mechanics' Association, and the Managers of the Ladies' Union Aid Society are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, July 5, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., from the institution, No. 255 West 42d st.

JONES.—On Thursday, July 2, HENRIETTA S. WARD, wife of John Jones.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., from her late residence, No. 450 West 34th st.

MEANS.—On July 2, 1874, of paralysis, Miss ELIZA MEANS.

Owing to the danger of accident to be apprehended on the 4th, and the state of the body, the friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral services on to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her brother, Mr. John Means, on Henry st., Jersey City Heights, and the remains will be conveyed to Green-Wood Cemetery on Sabbath morning, July 5, at 10 o'clock.

O'NEIL.—At No. 37 Fulton st., City, on July 1, CORNELIUS R. O'NEIL, aged 19 years.

Funeral services at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th st., on Saturday morning, 4th inst., at 9 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

POND.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on the 3d inst., RACHEL THURSTON TURNER, wife of Charles F. Pond, in the 27th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, in Trinity Church, Elizabeth, on arrival of the 5-20 P. M. train, Desbrosses or Cortlandt Streets Ferries.

RANDOLPH.—At Saratoga, July 3, EDGAR T. RANDOLPH.

The funeral will take place at the Presbyterian Church, in Morristown, Monday at 12 o'clock. Burial at Easton, Penn.

TAYLOR.—At Red Bank, New-Jersey, July 1, aged 86 years, MARY TAYLOR, widow of William Taylor.

Funeral from Baptist Church, Red Bank, Sunday, July 5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST SUNDAY PAPER.
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LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES IS THE MOST COMPLETE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED AND HAS A CIRCULATION SECOND TO NO PAPER IN THE METROPOLIS. IT IS THEREFORE THE MOST VALUABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Advertisements will be received at the Publication Office until 9 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS DEALERS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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THE GOLDEN AGE,
in its new form of
SIXTEEN PAGES
NOW READY.
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AT FLUSHING YOU CAN BEHOLD THE MOST charming and beautiful young city in the United States. It is but SIX MILES from Hunter's Point; only twenty minutes, in PALATIAL CARS; FARE TEN CENTS; 120 trains daily; seven depots to aid its growth. If you never have been there, accept our invitation, and visit it at once. Maps and free tickets at REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 355 3D AV., CORNER 26TH ST. B. W. HITCHCOCK.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The Mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, July 4, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY at 12 M. and 1 P. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 6 and 10 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW SUMMER BOOKS.

SO FAIR, YET FALSE.
A powerful new novel, that cannot fail of making a sensation among readers of romance. *** Price, $1 75.

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The *sixteenth* volume of "Carleton's New Illustrated Edition" of CHARLES DICKENS' WORKS, the cheapest and handsomest edition in the world. *** Price, $1 50.

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A new novel by M. Loth. Beautifully printed and bound, with gilt side stamp. *** Price, $1 75.

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SHE LOVED HIM MADLY.
A bold and vigorous new novel, that is having an enormous sale. *** Price, $1 75.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers,
Madison square, New-York.

POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at Bleecker Building, MONDAY EVENING, July 6, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of acting upon the proposed amendments to the Constitution.
ROBERT R. CARPENTER, President.
GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, July 3, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Isaac V. French, Esq., Referee, James M. Miller sold two four-story brown-stone-front stores and tenements, with lots each 20 by 75, on Second avenue, east side, 20.10 feet south of One Hundred and Fifteenth street; one for $9,225, and the other for $10,825, the purchaser of both houses being S. T. Meyer, plaintiff in the legal action. Dingee, Porter & Co. also sold, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, G. M. Stevens, Esq., Referee, a two-story and attic frame house, with lot 25 by 100, on Concord street, south side, 25 feet west of Morris avenue, Mott-Haven, Twenty-third Ward, for $4,500, to John C. Ornhiser, plaintiff. No other business was transacted.

At Yonkers, Westchester County, on Thursday, July 2, Jere Johnson, Jr., sold 128 lots, owned by Frederick Shonnard, for $42,555, in the total, or at an average of $332 per lot. Wood, Brady & Todd also sold on Thursday, at Prospect Hill, near Great Neck, Long Island, seventeen plots, containing seventy-four city lots, for $4,500, in the total. Details of both these auctions will be found appended.

The sales announced for next week are few in number, and nearly all of a legal character, but a list of such as are to occur will be published, as usual, in this column on Monday.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, JULY 3.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story brown-stone-front store, tenement, and lot, 2d av., e. s., 20.10 ft. s. of 115th st., lot 20x75	$9,225
1 four-story brown-stone-front store, tenement, and lot, 2d av., e. s., 40.10 ft. s. of 115th st., adjoining above, lot same size	10,825

By Dingee, Porter & Co.

1 two-story and attic frame house and lot, Concord st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Morris av., Mott Haven, Twenty-third Ward, lot 25x100	$4,500

SUBURBAN AUCTIONS, THURSDAY, JULY 2.

YONKERS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

2 lots, corner Nepperhan av. and Oneida st.; P. Haley	$1,200
1 lot on Nepperhan av., adjoining; J. Otis	520
1 lot on Nepperhan av., adjoining; J. Otis	540
1 lot on Nepperhan av., adjoining; J. Fergerson	425
2 lots on Nepperhan av., adjoining; M. Chadburn	860
2 lots on Nepperhan av., adjoining; Jno. Kurst	870
2 lots on Nepperhan av., adjoining; C. Goodkind	860
2 lots on Nepperhan av., adjoining; C. Goodkind	860
1 lot, corner Woodland av. and Oneida sts.; R. Flood	460
2 lots on Woodland av., adjoining; Mannix	750
4 lots on Woodland av., adjoining; H. Longley	1,060
2 lots on Nepperhan av., rear of above; Mannix	720
1 lot on Nepperhan av., adjoining; P. Handam	365
2 lots on Nepperhan av., adjoining; T. Marshall	710
2 lots on Napperhan av., adjoining; T. Marshall	700
2 lots on Woodland av., rear of above; H. Greene	510
2 lots on Woodland av., adjoining; W. Tuttle	530
2 lots on Woodland av., adjoining; Williams	520
4 lots on Nepperhan av., rear of above; Edwards	1,420
4 lots on Nepperhan av., adjoining; M. L. Gosgrove	1,500
2 lots on Woodland av., rear of above; S. Weed	520
4 lots on Woodland av., adjoining; Mannix	1,040
1 lot on Woodland av., adjoining; Greenbagh	260
1 lot on Woodland av., adjoining; Greenbagh	250
1 lot on Woodland av., adjoining; Greenbagh	265
4 lots on Nepperhan av., rear of above; C. Pardee	1,480
4 lots on Nepperhan av., adjoining; G. Ellis	1,480
2 lots on Woodland av., rear of above; B. Norman	570
1 lot on Woodland av., adjoining; T. Canfield	260
1 lot on Woodland av., adjoining; T. Canfield	260
1 lot on Woodland av., adjoining; Cottright	260
1 lot on Woodland av., adjoining; Marshall	255
1 lot on Woodland av., adjoining; J. Comers	245
4 lots on Nepperhan av., rear of above; L. Hall	1,480
1 lot on Nepperhan av., adjoining; J. Rohan	370
2 lots on Woodland av., rear of above; S. Bruyn	540
2 lots on Woodland av., adjoining; S. Bruyn	570
1 lot on Woodland av., adjoining; P. Ryan	300
1 lot, corner Orchard st. and Forman st., adjoining; J. Keeley	315
1 lot on Orchard st., adjoining; J. Powers	310
1 lot on Orchard st., adjoining; Crunston	330
1 lot on Orchard st., adjoining; Mrs. Callamen	305
1 lot on Orchard st., adjoining; Mrs. Nolan	325
1 lot on Orchard st., adjoining; J. Lewis	350
2 lots on Orchard st., adjoining; J. Lewis	620
6 lots on Orchard st., adjoining; Mrs. Decker	1,300
3 lots on Woodland av., rear of above; J. Lee	1,185
2 lots on Woodland av., adjoining; Hailey	570
2 lots on Woodland av., adjoining; C. Pardee	550
4 lots on Woodland av., adjoining; H. Dongley	1,120
4 lots on Orchard st., rear of above; W. Hopkins	1,200
6 lots on Orchard st., adjoining; Mrs. Decker	1,800
4 lots on Orchard st., adjoining; Hopkins	1,220
2 lots on Orchard st., adjoining; Hall	600
2 lots on Woodland av., rear of above; A. Baker	700
2 lots on Woodland av., adjoining; A. Baker	690
2 lots on Woodland av., adjoining; A. Baker	680
2 lots on Woodland av., adjoining; P. Rarey	630
3 lots on Woodland av., adjoining; P. Rarey	1,200
1 lot on Woodland av., adjoining; Whalon	270

PROSPECT HILL, GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND.

By Wood, Brady & Todd.

1 plot, No. 22, 4 lots, each 25x100, $60 each; J. Bateman	$240
1 plot, No. 23, 4 lots, each 25x100, $55 each; J. Bateman	220
1 plot, No. 25, 4 lots, each 25x100, $65 each; J. T. Woolley	260
1 plot, No. 26, 4 lots, each 25x100, $60 each; Geo. Gousey	240
2 plots, Nos. 27 and 28, 8 lots, each 25x100, $55 each; J. C. Moore	440
1 plot, No. 24, 4 lots, each 25x100, $55 each; Mrs. James Morton	220
1 plot, No. 21, 4 lots, each 25x100, $60 each; C. Burgers	240
1 plot, No. 19, 4 lots, each 25x100, $55 each; J. Bateman	220
1 plot, No. 17, 4 lots, each 25x100, $57 50 each; C. Burgers	230
2 plots, Nos. 16 and 9, 10 lots, each 25x100, $55 each; A. C. Pearsons	550
1 plot, No. 15, 4 lots, each 25x100, $61 each; Mrs. M. E. Smith	244
1 plot, No. 20, 4 lots, each 25x100, $52 50 each; J. Mortimer	210
1 plot, No. 14, 6 lots, each 25x100, $90 each; C. Burgers	540
2 plots, Nos. 6 and 7, 10 lots, each 25x100, $65 each; Mrs. J. Morton	650

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday July 2.

Broadway, or Kingsbridge road, w. s., adjoining lands of W. G. Ackerman, runs w. to lands of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company, thence s. e. along said land to w. s. of Broadway, thence n. 140 ft. to beginning, 24th Ward	$2,500
Broome st., s. s., No. 303, 21.10x87.6	18,500
Cedar st., s. s., between Broadway and Nassau st., 21.10 ft. e. of lot formerly of J. Delanoise, 65.3x81.6x60.9x84.9; Pine st., No. 12, n. s., 80.3 ft. w. of Nassau st., runs w. 32.6 ft., thence n. 73.11 ft.; thence e. 23.7 ft., thence n. 13 ft., thence e. 8.10 ft., thence s. 60.7 ft.	319,000
Essex st., No. 173, w. s., 150 ft. s. of Houston st., 25x87.6	32,500
Forsyth st., w. s., lot No. 36 on map of property of J. Forsyth, Yonkers, 30x100, Woodlawn	225
Goerck st., w. s., No. 1, 25x75	10,000
Hudson st., w. s., 84.11 ft. n. of Perry st., 18.6x50.4; also, interior lot adjoining above on s., 31.10 ft. w. of Hudson st., irregular	10,500
John st., w. s., lot No. 48 on map of East Tremont, 66x150	1,400
Ludlow st., w. s., Nos. 41 and 43, 25x87.6	27,250
Madison st., n. s., No. 327, 20.1x73.8	10,000
Mitchell place, n. s., 90 ft. e. of 1st av., 18x80.10	14,000
Morris st., s. w. s., at intersection of n. w. s. of Worth av., 1 212-1000 acres, Twenty-fourth Ward	14,000
Mott st., w. s., about 200 ft. s. of Spring st., 25x100	17,500
Orchard st., No. 72, e. s., 112.6 ft. n. of Grand st., 25x87.6	33,000
8th st., n. s., lot No. 70 map of village of Morrisania, 25x72	550
9th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x89.11	24,250
10th st., s. s., 346.4 ft. w. of Avenue D, 24.6x92.3	30,500
18th st., n. s., 210.11 ft. e. of Broadway, runs n. 92 ft., thence w. 75 ft., thence s. 87.1 ft., thence s. w. 8.6 ft. to 18th st., thence e. 81.9 ft. to beginning	125,000
23d st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th av., 24.9x98.9	20,000
30th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x98.9	27,000
33d st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th av., 17.6x37.6	8,000
44th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x100	16,500
49th st., s. s., 60.1 ft. w. of 4th av., 19.8x25.5	15,000
49th st., No. 560 w., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x100.5	16,000
50th st., n. s., 105 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x100.5	22,500
60th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th av., 100x100.5	16,000
71st st., n. s., 25.8 ft. w. of 3d av., 16.8x100.2	20,000
84th st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 1st av., 50x102	8,000
114th st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11	13,500
123d st., s. s., 322 ft. w. of 3d av., 19x100.11	9,000
132d st., s. s., 85 ft. e. of 6th av., wid., 25x99.11	100
Avenue C., w. s., 101 ft. n. of 12th st., 25x70	11,000
Concord av., n. e. corner of Cliff st., 21x135; Tinton av., n. w. corner of Cliff st., 21x135, 23d Ward	1,000
Grove av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Cliff st., 50x100, 23d Ward	5,500
Opdyke av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d st., 50x100, 24th Ward	500
Robbins av., e. s., 50 ft. s. w. of Pontiac st., 24x105	750
2d av., n. w. corner 119th st., 20.10x80; 119th st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.11	11,000
Same property	4,000
9th av., No. 262, e. s., 59.8 ft. s. of 26th st., 19.5x55	15,500
Boston Post road, e. s., 100 ft. s. of road leading from West Farms to Westchester Village, 50x100	2,050

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

44th st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of Lexington av., 20x100.5	$13,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Washington st., Nos. 452 and 454, 10 years, per year	$4,500
33d st., Nos. 261, 263, and 265, West, 3 years, per year	2,400

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., CENTRAL RAILROAD.—FOR SALE—A very attractive residence, just completed; built in the most substantial manner for Winter and Summer use, finished in hard wood, with every modern convenience. The situation is first class in every respect, commanding views for many miles. Will be sold cheap. For full particulars inquire of W. M. B. DARLING, No. 61 Leonard st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FLUSHING LOTS.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITIES FOR OWNING A HOME
AND INVESTING IN CHOICE LOTS
UPON REMARKABLY EASY TERMS.

No place of its size in the United States presents the attractions and inducements offered at Flushing. It is the nearest suburban city to New-York—only six miles from Hunter's Point; fare ten cents in palatial cars; 120 trains; seven depots; fifty minutes from New-York City Hall by James Slip Ferry, and thirty minutes by Thirty-fourth Street Ferry; commutation for cars and ferry but $68 per year; ten churches; splendid schoolhouses; gas-lighted and sewered; sidewalks flagged and shaded by trees of fine growth; most elegant shrubbery surrounding nearly every residence; fine boating, fishing, and driving; it has no equal.

Practically nearer than either Yorkville or Harlem, with quick transit already, with a large population, many engaged in business in this City; possessing intelligence, wealth, and enterprise, this young city is bound to become great and prosperous. Lots can now be had for residences from $600 to $800, and the best for business purposes, from $1,000 to $5,000.

Monthly installments received from purchasers, or twenty per cent. down; forty per cent. in five years, and forty per cent. in ten years. Warranty deeds, maps, and free tickets on application at

B. W. HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters,
No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.,
or opposite Main Street Depot, in Flushing.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

I WILL RENT, UNTIL MAY NEXT, FOR $400 two-story and French-roof house, ten rooms, and all modern improvements, with good stable on premises, at Franklin, N. J., near station, and low commutation. Apply to G. S. PORTER, No. 67 Liberty st.

TO RENT.—SACRIFICE—$75 MONTHLY; FURnished cottage on bank of Hudson; lovely view; eleven rooms; gas, modern conveniences; fine garden, shade trees; thirty minutes from City. Part rent taken in board if desired. Inquire at No. 125 West 42d st.

DELAWARE WATER GAP.—FURNISHED house to let for Summer months, at Stroudsburg Penn., three and a half miles from Water Gap. Address immediately as above. T. DUNKIN PARET.

TO LET—AT PIERMONT, ON HUDSON, WITH mountain privileges, a new Swiss cottage, with or without furniture; splendid boating, &c.
JOHH C. HARING, Piermont.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR HIRE, FURNISHED, small house above 42d st., between Lexington and 7th avs. Address, with terms, HENRY N. DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 8th July, 1874, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., by order of the Executor of MULFORD MARTIN, deceased,

STOCKS.

- 75 shares Bank of America, $100 each.
- 120 shares Merchants' Bank, $50 each.
- 50 shares American Exchange Bank, $100 each.
- 50 shares New-York Gaslight Company, $100 each.
- 500 shares New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $100 each.
- 252 shares New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, $100 each.
- 67 shares Central Railroad of New-Jersey, $100 each.
- 408 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each.
- 203 shares Joint Stock of Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and the New-Jersey Railroad Transportation Company, $100 each.

BONDS.

One certificate State of Ohio, (funded stock,) Registered 6 per cent., 1881, interest January and July, of $55,000.

$24,000	Coupon Bonds of City of Brooklyn, (registered,) 6 per cent., interest January and July, due 1881 to 1900, $1,000 each.
$32,000	New-Jersey Railroad Transportation Company 6 per cent. Bonds, 1878, interest February and August, $1,000 each.
$100,000	Central Railroad of New-Jersey 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1890, interest February and August, $1,000 each.
$10,000	Jersey City 6 per cent. (Bounty Fund) Coupon Bonds, 1884, interest April and October, $1,000 each.
$11,000	Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1875, interest April and October, $1,000 each.
$39,000	New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1875, interest April and October, $1,000 each.
$2,000	New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1875, interest April and October, $500 each.
$25,000	New-York and Harlem Railroad Company Registered 7 per cent. Bonds, 1900, interest May and November, $5,000 each.
$20,000	New-York and Harlem Railroad Company Consolidated Mortgage 7 per cent., 1900, interest May and November, $1,000 each.
$79,000	New-York Central Railroad (Sinking Fund) 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1883, interest May and November, $1,000 each.
$20,000	New-York Central Railroad Company (Sinking Fund) 6 per cent. bonds, 1883, interest May and November, $500 each.
$3,000	New-York Central Railroad Company (Real Estate) 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1883; interest May and November, $1,000 each.
$10,000	—One Registered Bond County of New-York (Soldiers' Bounty) 6 per cent., 1883, interest May and November.
$10,000	—One Registered Bond County of New-York (Soldiers' Bounty) 6 per cent., 1888, interest May and November.
$43,000	Morris and Essex Railroad Company First Mortgage 7 per cent., registered, 1914, interest May and November, $1,000 each.
$10,000	New-York Central Railroad Company (Sinking Fund) 6 per cent. bonds, 1887, interest June and December, $1,000 each.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES AT WASHINGTON ARSENAL, D. C.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, June 18, 1874.

Will be offered for sale at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, 1874, at this arsenal, a quantity of gun carriages, fire-engines, bench vises, old machinery, wagons, tools, large quantity of scrap metal, &c.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this arsenal, at the Ordnance Agency, New-York, or at the Ordance office, Washington, D. C.

Terms cash. Ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered.

All stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

The Government reserves the right to refuse any bid not deemed satisfactory.

Packing-boxes to be paid for at a stated price to be determined by the commanding officer.

Signed, F. D. CALLENDER,
Lieutenant Colonel of Ordnance, Commanding.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HEINEMANN, PAYSON & MORGAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

EMIL HEINEMANN,
FRANCIS PAYSON,
GEORGE HALE MORGAN.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1874.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of JOHN D. WOOD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

JOHN D. WOOD,
ROBERT COLGATE, Jr.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firms of JOHN D. WOOD & CO. and HEINEMANN, PAYSON & MORGAN having been dissolved, the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of WOOD, PAYSON & COLGATE to continue the business of both firms.

JOHN D. WOOD,
FRANCIS PAYSON,
ROBERT COLGATE, Jr.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of SPENCE & REID, of Baltimore, was dissolved on the 1st of June, 1874, by mutual consent. Mr. WM. W. SPENCE takes charge of the liquidation.

BALTIMORE, July 1, 1874.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of SPENCE, MONTAGUE & CO., of New-York, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign in liquidation. JAMES C. SPENCE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874. DIBRELL P. MONTAGUE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves together under the firm name of SPENCE, MONTAGUE & CO., for the transaction of a general commission business in the City of Baltimore, in succession to the late firms of Spence & Reid, of Baltimore, and Spence, Montague & Co., of New-York.

WILLIAM W. SPENCE,
JAMES C. SPENCE,
DIBRELL P. MONTAGUE,
WILLIAM W. SPENCE, Jr.

BALTIMORE, July 1, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the firm name of CASSIDY & OXLEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be liquidated by OXLEY & GIDDINGS.

JOHN H. CASSIDY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874. CHARLES F. OXLEY.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of OXLEY & GIDDINGS, and will continue the business of the late firm of CASSIDY & OXLEY, manufacturers of gas-fixtures at the same place, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker st.

CHARLES F. OXLEY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874. SILAS M. GIDDINGS.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between ROBERT MOFFAT and JOHN DAVIS, in the firm name of ROBERT MOFFAT & CO., is hereby dissolved. All debts owing to the late firm are to be received by JOHN DAVIS, and all claims to be paid by him.

ROBERT MOFFAT,
JOHN DAVIS.

JULY 2, 1874.

THE COPARPNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the firm name of E. CUYLUS, DE RUYTER & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation, and enters into liquidation after this date. Either partner is authorized to sign in liquidation.

E. CUYLUS, DE RUYTER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 30, 1874.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN
Southern Railway Co.
Second Mortgage
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 93 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

FOR SALE,
10 TO 20 PER CENT.
CITY, COUNTY, AND RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

AND OTHER CHOICE STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALL STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES, PAYING TEN TO TWENTY PER CENT.,
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR,
Offered by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Pine st., New-York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO RECEIVE offers for the whole or a part of
$100,000
of first mortgage bonds, secured upon real estate worth four times amount of debt.

Full particulars furnished upon application between 10 and 1 o'clock each day.

WM. B. OGDEN,
M. L. SCUDDER, Jr.
PARK BANK BUILDING, No. 214 Broadway.

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BONDS
OF THE
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

Issued on a new plan, authorized by special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York.
BONDS OF $20 EACH.
Every Bond will be Redeemed with a Premium.
FIRST PREMIUM DRAWING, SEPT. 7, 1874.
CAPITAL PREMIUM, $100,000.
Address for circulars and full information,
MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO., Financial Agents,
(Post Office Drawer 29.) No. 23 Park row, New-York.
Hon. F. A. Alberger, Pres. | Wm. C. Moore, Treasurer.
Gen. A. S. Diven, Vice Pres. | Reuben J. Todd, Secretary.
AGENTS WANTED.

TO THE EIGHT PER CENT. CONSTRUCTION bondholders of the SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY: The undersigned announce that a decree of foreclosure directing a sale of the road has been granted by the United States District Court. Bondholders who have signed the agreement of Dec. 4, 1873, are notified to deposit their bonds and unpaid coupons, together with an assessment of $5 50 per bond, with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next, for which negotiable receipts will be issued. Either of the undersigned will send explanatory circulars to parties requesting it, who have not yet signed the agreement: CHARLES JOHNSON, Norwich, Conn.; GEORGE P. BISSELL, Hartford, Conn.; JOHN FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York; CORNELIUS B. GOLD, No. 26 Pine st., New-York; H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st., New-York, Committee of Eight Per Cent. Bondholders.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1874.

TRINITY BUILDING,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

HOLDERS OF STOCK OF THE PENNSYLVANIA Coal Company, of record the 25th of June ult., are notified that subscriptions for the new stock of the company, will be received from them at the company's office in New-York from the 6th to the 16th of July inst., both days inclusive. The new stock to be paid for at the time of subscription. All shares not subscribed and paid for during the time specified, will be sold at public auction for cash, in accordance with the terms of circular to stockholders dated July 1, 1874.

GEO. A. HOYT,
Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1874, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th proximo.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1874.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General,
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD COMPANY.—The stockholders of the Central Vermont Railroad Company are hereby notified to meet at Town's Hotel, in Bellows Falls, Vt., on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purpose, to wit:

First.—To act upon the proposition for the purchase of the Vermont and Canada Railroad.

Second.—To transact any other proper business.

By order of the President,
GEORGE NICHOLS, Clerk.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., June 26, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH
AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of 8th av. and 23d st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board.
A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, June 23, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until MONDAY, July 6, 1874, at 12 M., for the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. Brooklyn City Bonds, viz.:

$100,000 PERMANENT WATER LOAN, due 1904 and 1910.

$200,000 ASSESSMENT AND SEWERAGE FUND BONDS, due 1877.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposal for Bonds," and state the price offered in addition to accrued interest. The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not considered to the interest of the city.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

HAAR & CO., BANKERS, NO. 45 WALL ST.—Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Exchange bought and sold on commission for cash or on margin.

Interest allowed on deposits.

Bills of Exchange on all principal points of Europe in sums to suit.

American Gold bought and sold over our counter at Gold Room quotations.

DE LERY GOLD MINING COMPANY,
QUEBEC, 20th June, 1874.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the above company will take place, at the office of the company, on the second Thursday of July next, the 9th day of said month, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors for the past year, of electing their successors, and of approving amendments to the by-laws of the company. By order.

T. H. MAHONY, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 40 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
FIVE PER CENT.
Gold Coupon Bonds,
WATER LOAN,
Due in 1900.

Principal and Interest (on the first days of January and July,) payable in GOLD in New-York or London, in sterling (four shillings to the dollar,) at the option of the holder.

Bonds can be registered payable principal and interest at the City Treasurer's office, Providence, R. I. This loan is secured by a Sinking Fund.

Valuation of the City, as reported by its Treasurer	$112,481,400
Net indebtedness, including this loan, as reported by its Treasurer	3,900,000

The Real Estate of every citizen of Providence is bound for the payment of these Bonds, principal and interest. The right of suffrage in Rhode Island rests upon a property qualification.

This loan is entirely disposed of excepting a small portion, to which we would call the attention of investors of trust funds, &c.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 52 Wall st., New-York.
No. 28 State st., Boston.

$200,000
FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS
OF THE
Black River and Morristown Railroad,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,
GUARANTEED BY THE UTICA AND BLACK RIVER RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK,

Paying Seven per Cent. interest January and July, principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce. Only $13,500 issued per mile. The Utica and Black River Railroad pays its stockholders not only Six per Cent. on its stock, but carries a balance to its surplus fund. We confidently recommend these bonds for investment as a No. 1 Home Security.

For sale by
LIVINGSTON & COMPANY,
Bankers, No. 10 Pine st., New-York.

Deposits received and interest allowed. All kinds of Bonds and Stocks sold strictly on commission.
A general Banking Business transacted.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, June 26, 1874.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$1,555,043 41
Overdrafts	4,088 00
United States bonds to secure circulation	220,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	......
United States bonds on hand	2,200 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	136,764 69
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	......
Due from other national banks	50,396 75
Due from State banks and bankers	......
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	57,217 54
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,813 60
Premiums paid	7,300 25
Checks and other cash items	19,748 24
Exchanges for Clearing-house	51,283 76
Bills of other national banks	38,073 00
Bills of State banks	20 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	16,294 19
Specie (including gold Treasury notes)	17,201 22
Legal-tender notes	360,827 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders	......
Clearing-house certificates	......
Total	$2,539,277 65
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$600,000 00
Surplus fund	300,000 00
Other undivided profits	67,034 77
National bank notes outstanding	184,235 00
State bank notes outstanding	14,878 00
Dividends unpaid	1,516 25
Individual deposits	1,147,197 47
Demand certificates of deposit	2,586 23
Time certificates of deposit	......
Certified checks	28,369 96
Cashier's checks outstanding	175 00
United States deposits	......
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	......
Due to other national banks	6,933 51
Due to State banks and bankers	186,351 46
Notes and bills rediscounted	......
Bills payable	......
Total	$2,539,277 65

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, Geo. W. Youle, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of July, 1874.
FERNANDO BALTES,
Notary Public, New-York County—No. 136.

Correct—Attest:
S. T. BROWN,
JOHN DEWSNAP,
JAMES M. MILLS, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, on the 26th day of June, 1874:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$6,195,636 35
Overdrafts		5,767 71
United States bonds to secure circulation		705,000 00
United States bonds on hand		5,550 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages		11,000 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal tender		1,070,000 00
Due from national banks		787,936 66
Due from State banks and bankers		160,728 95
Banking-house		500,000 00
Cash items and stamps		1,251 23
Exchanges		576,666 29
Fractional currency and nickels		16,560 04
Specie, viz.: Coin	$8,564	
Certificates	168,760—	177,324 00
Legal tenders		1,193,175 00
Bills of national banks		50,000 00
Total		$11,456,696 23
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$1,500,000 00
Surplus		220,000 00
Other undivided profits		61,329 13
Circulation		563,238 00
Dividends unpaid		112 00
Individual deposits		3,399,575 43
Demand certificates of deposit		1,114 70
Certified checks		95,067 27
Cashier's checks		30,413 28
Due to national banks		3,235,723 99
Due to State banks and bankers		2,350,122 43
Total		$11,456,696 23

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: I, H. H. Nazro, Cashier of the Ninth National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 3d day of July, 1874. J. H. V. ARNOLD, Notary Public.

Correct.—Attest—Clement S. Parsons, J. Q. Preble, John J. Hill, Directors.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector st.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1874.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF THE CONsolidated first mortgage bonds of the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, entitled to the benefit of the sinking fund, have THIS DAY been drawn by the Union Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, for redemption July 1, 1874, viz.:

Nos. 5,118	5,960	4,277	3,572	4,379
6,505	5,967	5,047	3,334	
4,446	3,697	6,326	5,675	
3,700	6,668	4,896	6,410	
3,669	4,358	3,520	6,167	
5,771	4,956	4,225	3,719	
5,489	5 387	3,112	5,714	
4,809	4,705	5,129	5,540	
6,085	3,801	3,790	5,926	

Holders of the above bonds wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of redemption, must present the same at the Union Trust Company of New-York, within six months from date. EDWARD KING, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$50,000 TEN PER CENT. BONDS SEcured by first mortgage on 10,000 ACRES OF COAL, forty miles of running railroad, and by wealthy individual guaranty, for sale by SMITH & HANNAMAN, Indianapolis, Ind.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST Mortgage Bondholders are requested to meet again at Cooper Institute, 10th July, (FRIDAY,) at 4 P. M., on matters of importance.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman.

DIVIDENDS.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., free from tax, has this day been declared by the Directors of this bank, payable on and after July 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from the afternoon of Thursday, 25th inst., until the morning of Wednesday, July 8.

ED. SKILLIN, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1874.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Three Dollars per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after July 1, ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

65TH DIVIDEND.
FIREMEN'S
Insurance Company,
NO. 153 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of (8) EIGHT PER CENT. was declared, payable on and after MONDAY, 6th inst.

THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND
OFFICE OF THE
GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 175 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

on the capital stock, payable on demand at the office of this company.

HUGO SCHUMANN,
Secretary.

NEW-YORK & YONKERS
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 100 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET ASSETS, 1st July, 1874	400,018 11

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

The President and Directors of the Bank of America, have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 7, 1874.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on and after July 15 next.

The transfer-books will be closed July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 16th.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable 1st July, proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from 23d June till that date.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND
HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent. is payable on and after July 1.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., (Stonington Railroad,)
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William street, on the 10th day of July next.

Transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 11th of July. T. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 157 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, free from tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next.

The transfer book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed until July 2.

R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 201 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874.

P. NOTMAN, Vice President and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No 393 Canal st.
CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS, $168,217 20.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on and after July 1, 1874.

A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a half per cent. will be paid on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Monday the 6th inst., to Wednesday, the 22d inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY. (REORGANIZED.)
SANDUSKY, Ohio, June 27, 1874.

THE COUPONS MATURING JULY 1, 1874, on the consolidated bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, reorganized, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York. J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed until July 7, 1874.

C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MECHANICS' BANK, ST. Louis, June 30, 1874.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. was declared, free of all tax, payable on demand. Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. GEO. T. HULSE, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1874. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., FREE of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 1st of July next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to July 7, JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE, No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after Wednesday the 8th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on demand.

LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, July 1, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. is now payable at the office of this company, No. 184 Broadway. WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1874.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent., free from taxes, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 6, 1874. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after July 1, 1874.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on demand, at No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.

HENRY POPE, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, July 1, 1874.

DIVIDENDS.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICES NOS. 214 AND 216 BROADWAY, PARK BANK BUILDING.

At a meeting, held in Liverpool, on May 26, 1874, a Dividend, at the rate of 10 PER CENT. per annum, together with a Bonus of 5 PER CENT., was declared, which, with the 5 per cent. paid for the six months ending June 30, 1873, is a total distribution to the shareholders for the year 1873 of 15 PER CENT. in gold.

WM. H. ROSS, Manager.

HOFFMAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. is this day declared, payable on demand. OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of
Ten per Cent.
Has been declared payable on and after the 8th inst.
GEORGE T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 341 EAST 4TH ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

paid on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and five per cent. on balance over $2,000.

Deposits made on or before July 11 will draw interest from July 1.

ANDREW MILLS, PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM V. WEBSTER, SECRETARY.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.
(CHARTERED APRIL 11, 1860, AS THE ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.)
BOND ST., CORNER BOWERY.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 20, 1874, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto.

Interest not called for will be added as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

HARRISON HALL, President,
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
Of the City of New-York.
1874—JULY INTEREST.

The twenty-eighth semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after Tuesday, July 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Monday, July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1874.

FIFTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 10th day of July next, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1874.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7. WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

The TRUSTEES of this bank have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors, on and after July 15, on all sums entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account, and will draw interest from July 1, and may be entered in the depositors' books at any time after the same is due.

Interest commences July 1 on deposits made now.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS,
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Vice-Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D AV. AND 23D ST.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 374 6TH AV., CORNER 23D ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE Trustees of this institution have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July, 1874. Money deposited before July 15 will draw interest from July 1. Drafts on the Royal Bank of Ireland. B. F. BEEKMAN, President.
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau st., New-York.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum will be paid on and after July 21 on all deposits entitled thereto.

Interest commences on the first of every month following the deposit.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
GEO. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Interest dividend—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1874, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 20.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Interest six per cent. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Assets, $3,059,015 06. Surplus, $261,919 14.
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A.—MANY GOOD, CAPABLE SERVANTS, at moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; also, good situations ready.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO TAKE charge of a gentleman's residence during the absence of the family in the country, where she could have her son with her; the best of reference given; Apply at No. 33 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITING.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who will give best City reference; understands her work well in all branches; is kind and attentive to children. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—OR GENERAL Housework.—By a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; is a respectful, economizing, and reliable servant; best references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY CAPABLE, TIDY Swede girl as general servant; is a good plain cook and laundress, and not afraid of work; wages moderate; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over the shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; well recommended; City or country; is very willing. Apply at No. 93 East Houston st., near Bowery.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; ONE who is unexceptionable, and competent; has the very highest recommendations as to ability and character. Call on or address Coachman, No. 319 East 31st st.

FARMER, GARDENER, &c.—BY A SCOTCHman of steady habits, on a gentleman's place; understands farming and gardening; good hand with cattle and horses; careful and sober; good reference. Address Scotchman, Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN MALE nurse, to take care of or travel with an invalid gentleman; can give the best City references. Address R. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM THE South in a private family or hotel, to do orderly things; would like to learn to wait; would not ask much wages; can give good reference. Apply at No. 130 West 30th st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
On MONDAY, July 6, 1874,
Will continue their
Large Sale of
SUMMER GOODS.

Their stock will be regularly supplied with additions of Choice, Fresh Goods, at the same low prices hitherto announced.

The following special bargains will be opened:

50 Cases
Standard Prints,
at 8c. per yard, good value for 12½c.

500 Pieces Wide
Seersuckers,
at 12 1-2c. per yard, well worth 20c.

32-Inch Printed
Shirting Cambrics,
French Finish, at 15c. per yard, worth 25c.

And they have just received
2 Cases Plain and Jet Beaded
Yak and Real Guipure
Sacques, Sleeveless Jackets, &c.,
very choice and stylish. The latest Parisian Novelties.
Chantilly and Guipure Pointes, Point Gaze and Applique, Spanish and Guipure Lace Scarfs, &c.

One Case
Ladies' Silk Ties,
New Styles and Colors.

A Large Stock of
Ladies' Lawn Dresses,
Flounced, Tucked, &c., from $2 50 each upward.

A choice assortment of
Lawn Dresses and Polonaises,
Plain and Braided.

Ladies' Hats,
Stylishly Trimmed, from $2 50 each upward.

Dress-making
Under superior management, executed equal in style and finish to the very best Parisian makes.

Mourning Orders
Executed in from Twelve to Twenty-four Hours' Notice. *Prices very reasonable; promises faithfully kept.*

Orders will receive prompt and careful attention.
Samples Forwarded on Application.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC,
NO. 6 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES,
PARIS.

Manufacturers of
TABLE AND HOUSE LINEN,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
LADIES' OUTFITS,
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,
COSTUMES.

INSTRUCTION.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.
MISS M. A. E. PHILLIPS, PRINCIPAL.

English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 23, at No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Number of boarding pupils limited to fourteen. Prof. OTTO KUPHAL will be Resident Professor of the German Language and Literature.

KINDERGARTEN.

Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE and Prof. KRAUS, formerly of No. 7 Gramercy park, will open their KINDERGARTEN, INTERMEDIATE CLASS, mothers' class and training class for kindergartners, Oct. 1, at No. 26 East 50th st., where applications may be made personally or by letter.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FOUNDER AND PRINcipal of the the LOUDOUN SCHOOL, preparatory to the University of Virginia, and lately organizer and principal of PRINCETON COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL, will open in September next, at No. 43 East 29th st., a first-class select school for the preparation of boys for college; refers to the faculties of the institutions above named. For circulars and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York and Brooklyn, apply at Everett House, Room No. 62.

V. DABNEY.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia,
WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 21.
English, French, and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses.
French is the language of the family.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Hadley, Mass.
The Fall Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

M. C. MITCHELL'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
WEST TISBURY,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.
Send for circular.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college, scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY OPENS Sept. 9, 1874. A new gymnasium. $400 per annum.
COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M.,
ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—THE NEXT session commences Sept. 14. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY, FORT PLAIN, N. Y. —For both sexes; select. Begins Sept. 8.
Rev. A. MATTICE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

"NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE," 737 Broadway.—Teachers introduced to vacancies in Schools and Academies throughout the country. Catalogues furnished. Pupils invited.
RICE & ANDREWS, Directors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION.
SAVORY & MOORE'S
PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE.

Are the most potent Remedial Agents.

They are the only remedies yet known for effecting the digestion of Cod Liver Oil and preventing nausea, while they also efficiently supply the place of the oil when the stomach cannot tolerate it. These facts are now attested by the published records of numerous medical men, extracts from which accompany each bottle.

SAVORY & MOORE,
NO. 143 NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.
Bottles from 2s. to 21s.

And Retail of all Chemists throughout the States and Canada, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S celebrated COUGH LINCTUS, or PECTORAL SYRUP.

Fourth of July.
FLAGS AND BUNTING
For sale by
BRINCKERHOFF, TURNER & CO.,
No. 109 Duane st.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.

ILLINOIS............July 9	INDIANA.............July 30
OHIO...................July 16	*ABBOTSFORD.....Aug. 6
*KENILWORTH....July 23	PENNSYLVANIA...Aug. 13

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC	SATURDAY, July 4, at 9 A. M.
BRITANNIC	SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, July 18, at 9 A. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calabria, Wednesday, July 8	*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5
*Scotia, Wed'day, July 15	China, Saturday, Aug. 8
Algeria, Saturday, July 18	Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12
*Cuba, Wednesday, July 22	*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19
Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M. on SATURDAY, 4th July, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA	Wednesday, July 8
STATE OF GEORGIA	Wednesday, July 22
STATE OF INDIANA	Wednesday, July 29

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

THE STATE LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

After Saturday, June 13, the steamers of this line will be dispatched every alternate Wednesday until July 22, when regular weekly sailings (every Wednesday) will commence.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Europa, Saturday..July 4	Utopia, Saturday...July 18
Assyria, Wed'day..July 8	Victoria, Saturday.July 25
California, Sat'day..July 11	India, Wednesday...July 29
Anglia, Wed'day...July 15	Ethiopia, Saturday..Aug. 1

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ	Saturday...July 11
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE	Saturday...July 25
LAFAYETTE, HELIARD	Saturday...Aug. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)

First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.......Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—*Lengthened* steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the *French* line.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. ——	July 14, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN	July 21, 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE	July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD	Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE	Aug. 11, ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain.........July 4, 9 A. M.	Greece July 18, 9:30 A. M.
Canada..July 11, 2:30 P. M.	The Queen..July 25, 1 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, Capt. SIMPSON....Thursday, July 9, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship GRAF BISMARCK, Capt. J. MEYER, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. F. HIMBECK, on SATURDAY, July 4, 12 M.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin	$120
Second cabin	72
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, July 4, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, July 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, July 18, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, July 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Tuesday, July 7.

COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, July 18, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

COLIMA	July 11
ALASKA	July 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..June 24	From Yokohama...July 3
From Hong Kong..July 8	From Yokohama...July 17
From Hong Kong..July 22	From Yokohama...July 31

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. | H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. | H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent,
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, July 4, 12 M.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, July 8.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL	July 17
ATLAS	Aug. 7

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA	July 9
ANDES	July 31

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. J. B. BAKER, July 7.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, July 14.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, July 21.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)	July 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)	July 16
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)	July 18
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)	July 23

For freight or passage, apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

The steamer RHODE ISLAND will resume her regular trips this day, leaving Pier No. 30 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, and Pier 23d st. East River at 1 P. M. as usual.

June 30, 1874. | D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Line.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 1st.	4:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 1st.	7:00 A. M.
Friday, 3d	10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 2d	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 4th	8:30 A. M.	Friday, 3d	5:00 P. M.
Sunday, 5th	8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 4th	5:00 P. M.
Monday, 6th	8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 5th	1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 7th	9:30 A. M.	Monday, 6th	1:00 P. M.

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows;

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 1st.	8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 1st.	3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 2d	8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 2d	3:30 P. M.
Friday, 3d	4:00 P. M.	Monday, 6th	7:30 A. M.
Monday, 6th	1:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 7th	9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 7th	2:00 P. M.	Wednesday 8th.	9:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 8th.	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 9th	6:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Monday's, Wednesday's, and Friday's at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st., on and after the 15th, returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Day excursion trip every Sunday at 7 A. M., 23d st., 7:15 A. M., making usual landings, returning from Albany same evening at 7. Fare for round trip, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point and Glenwood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24, East River, (Peck slip,) every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.; 9th st., at 9:05, and 33d st., at 9:15; returning to the City about 6 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzen's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New-Paltz,) Esopus—the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. GEO. B. HULL. | Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent, O. C. S. B. Company.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:10 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD

Of Long Island. After June 1, 1874, trains leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., 8.30 A. M., Mail for Patchogue, Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Belleport and Fire Place; 10:30 A. M., Accommodation for Islip, Rockaway Beach, and Hempstead; 1:30 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 4 P. M., Express for Patchogue, Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Belleport and Fire Place; 5 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 6 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 7 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, Hempstead, and Rockaway. SUNDAY TRAINS leave Bushwick 9 A. M., Milk, for Islip, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 10 A. M., for Rockaway; 1:30 P. M., Rockaway and Hempstead; 8 P. M., for Babylon. Boats leave Roosevelt st. twenty minutes, and Grand st. fifteen minutes, before starting of trains.

R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, June 15, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.

9:40 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.

2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8, N. R., } &c.

4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.

5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS, leave 24th st. pier at 9 A. M. and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch. Returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M., 24th st. pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDON, General Manager.

On July 3, 4, and 7, the 5:30 P. M. trip from New-York for Long Branch will be postponed until 6:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

ICE-CREAM.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

BLATCHLEY'S

ICE-CREAM FREEZER.

(TINGLEY'S PATENT.)

With the aid of this Freezer a most delicious dessert of Ice-cream, Water Ice, or Frozen Fruits, Custards, &c., may be frozen in from five to eight or ten minutes, at the will of the operator, with almost no trouble, and but trifling expense. It is acknowledged the "Best Freezer in the World," and a luxury no family should be without. For sale by the trade generally. If you want the best inquire for BLATCHLEY'S FREEZER, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer, No. 506 Commerce st., Philadelphia.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PAVILION HOTEL, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND, IS NOW OPEN FOR RECEPTION OF GUESTS, situated on the Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island, on line of the South Side Railroad; within one hour and thirty minutes of New-York; good yachting, fishing, gunning; also, pleasant drives and well-shaded walks; rooms large and airy; good table at moderate prices.

For terms, &c., address

WAINWRIGHT & MURRAY, Proprietors.

N. B.—Good livery attached to hotel.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

CONGRESS HALL,

SHELDON SPRINGS, SHELDON, VT.

Eight miles East of St. Albans.

Mineral water and baths; pure air; excellent table.

Write for circulars of terms and rooms.

Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New-York; No. 25 Tremont st., Boston, or at Congress Hall.

Board very low; open May until December.

A FAMILY RESORT.

Beautiful scenery, natural groves and lawns, perfect drainage; new billiard-room, new table, and bowling-alley; guests received for May and June at $10 per week; families and children at reduced rates; rooms reserved for the season at corresponding low rates, if applied for early. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*, to Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,

Is now open. Parties wishing fine, large, airy rooms should apply immediately. Fresh and salt water baths in the house. Boats leave every half hour from foot of Whitehall and Dey sts. Terms moderate.

BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

THE NEW UNITED STATES HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

This thoroughly built and richly furnished house with all the modern improvements and accommodations for over twelve hundred guests, will be opened on the 20th of June. Orders for rooms will receive prompt attention.

AINSWORTH, TOMPKINS, PERRY & CO.

SHELTER ISLAND

GROVE ASSOCIATION HOTEL.

Capt. B. COLE, D. P. HORTEN. Long Island Railroad trains leave James slip daily at 7:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and Thirty-fourth Street Ferry fifteen minutes later. Also steamer W. W. Coit, Wall Street Ferry, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 P. M.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, Long Island.—Now open; situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a minute's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing, driving and sailing; fishing unexcelled; reached by Long Island Railroad from James slip and per steamer W. W. Coit, from foot Wall st. Send for circular.

M. B. PARSONS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—No water cure, "Paradise of America," Jenny Lind. Cool mountain air, perfect drainage, beautiful shade, billiards, bowling, driving, music, a lively season, and all attractions for families and transient guests at low rates. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Secure rooms by letter or telegraph in advance. Send stamp for "Tourists' Guide."

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.

EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE BUTTERFIELD House, Utica, N. Y., always a first-class house, has of late won fresh popularity under the management of C. A. LINSLEY & CO., and that tourists in transitu find there the elegances, style, and comforts of the best metropolitan hotels.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—All persons afflicted with disease of the kidneys or gravel, try the chalybeate water of Schooley's Mountain; two hours from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad, via Hackettstown. J. WARREN COLEMAN.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL RESORT for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO County, N. Y., will open June 15. Parties desiring circulars, or wishing to engage rooms, will address

D. P. PETERS, Hotel Fenimore.

GRAND HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Board, $21 per week; $3 50 per day.

JOHN B. COZZENS, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

NOW OPEN.

M. M. LAIRD, Proprietor.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

This favorite Summer resort open from June 16 to Oct. 1, 1874. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE AGAIN doubled in size, opens June 25; scenery unsurpassed. Address ALBERT K. SMILEY, New Paltz, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD—IN A PLEASANT place, with airy rooms, well furnished; good roads; good facilities for bathing, boating, fishing, or riding; time from New-York four hours on Long Island Railroad; five minutes from depot and Post office; fifteen minutes from ocean; terms $8 per week; best of reference given. Address C. H. TOPPING, Bridge Hampton, Long Island.

LONG BRANCH.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE COTTAGE, centrally located, about three minutes' walk from the beach, and surrounded by shade trees and handsome lawn. Persons requiring superior accommodations address C. C. B., Long Branch, N. J., or inquire of Mr. R. C. CLARKE, real estate agent, Long Branch.

A CLERGYMAN, DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED IN a pleasant village, offers home care and comfort to a few boy boarders; parents going abroad will find this a desirable place. M. C. MERRITT, No. 1,243 Broadway.

GOOD BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT Montclair, N. J.; one hour from City, ten minutes' walk from depot; mountain air; delightful drives. Apply at No. 45 5th av.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD WITHIN thirty miles of the City in a cool, healthy, and beautiful location, near the water; terms moderate. Apply to RICHARD COX, No. 180 Broadway.

LODER MANSION.

One elegant suite and two single rooms to let, with board, for the season. For particulars address P. B. ROBINSON, Loder Mansion, Rye, Westchester County.

SUMMER BOARD AT MONTROSE PRIORY, Montrose, N. J. Address C. B. BRUCHAN, Post Office Box No. 416 Orange, N. J.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR

WROUGHT-IRON FURRING AND LATHING

FOR THE

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFCE AT NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, June 29, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 6th day of July, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the whole of the wrought-iron furring and lathing required for the building.

Copies and specifications may be had and the plans seen on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to subdivide the various items of work among the different bidders, at its option. Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought-iron furring and lathing, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be enclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid for Wrought-iron Furring and Lathing," and addressed to

CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1874, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the carpenter's work and materials of a new school-house for Primary School No. 9, on the north side of First street, between First and Second avs. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposal for Carpenter Work."

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FRED. C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees Seventeenth Ward.

Dated, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of L. B. Morris, No. 95 Orange st., New-Haven, Conn., until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of July, 1874, for an iron bridge over the Quinipiac River, between the City of New-Haven and the town of East Haven.

Proposals will be received on plans furnished by the bidder, or on plans furnished by the Bridge Commissioners.

Specifications can be obtained by applying to L. B. Morris, New-Haven, Conn., or to Clemens Herschel, Engineer, No. 9 State st., Boston, Mass.

No proposals will be received after the time specified. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

By order of the Bridge Commissioners.

E. EDWIN HALL, Clerk.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery, printing, and lithographic work. Prices low.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

TO GET A CHEAP CARRIAGE.

As we are about to confine our attention entirely to our manufactory and to repairing, we offer some fifty carriages at prices that there cannot be any competition. Dealers also invited.

JAMES S. KEAL & CO., Broadway, corner 44th st.

THE EXECUTORS OF EDWIN HOYT offer for sale the stock of horses formerly owned by him, and to be seen at his former residence at Astoria, Long Island. This stock includes horses by Hambletonian, Edward Everett, Iron Duke, Messenger, George Wilkes, and Ethan Allen, all raised on the place, and some of them showing great speed.

C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, }
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway, } Executors.

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, LINEN Sheets, Summer Horse-clothing, Lap Dusters, Whips, Spurs, Halters, Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Chamois, &c. My Harness are hand-made, and the best material. Prices low for a good article. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, SEVEN YEARS old, about sixteen hands high, Patchen stock, well broke to single and double harness, perfectly kind and gentle; a superior family horse. Apply at private stable, 17th st., between 3d av. and Irving place.

HARNESS.—FIRST CLASS HARNESS AT A BARgain; two fine, new, light single harness, and fine, new, light double harness, and splendid new carriage harness; silver-mounted, at No. 149 West 33d st., second floor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Newly furnished, and provided with elevators and all modern improvements. Six brown-stone houses on 29th st. have lately been added to the hotel.

NEAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND DEPOTS.

TERMS, $4 PER DAY.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-turnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

PARLOR FLOOR (THREE LARGE ROOMS) handsomely furnished; bath, closets, &c.; private table, or for gentlemen without board; also, single rooms. No. 36 East 20th st.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th Avs.—Good accommodations, with first-class board, for good class people only, $2 and $2 50 per day; table d'hôte. H. LEFLER.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—HANDSOME, LARGE, airy rooms, with or without board, transiently or permanently; house and appointments first-class; references exchanged.

EXCURSIONS.

1874. LONG BRANCH RACES. 1874.

JULY 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 18.

The stanch and commodious steamers of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Line will run as follows:

Leave New-York, foot of Rector st., Pier No. 8 North River, at 7:00 and 9:40 A. M.

Returning from the Park immediately after the close of the races each day.

On the 9:40 trip, an extra boat will be in readiness to relieve the regular boat in case of an excessive crowd.

On July 4 and 7, extra boats will be run, leaving the Pier foot of 24th st., North River, at 10:30 A. M., and Pier No. 8 North River at 10:45 A. M., in addition to the boats leaving Pier No. 8 at the regular hours of 7:00 and 9:40 A. M.

Fare for the round trip, including entrance to the Park, $2 50.

CHAS. P. McFADDIN, General Ticket Agent.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

On July 3, 4, and 7, the 5:30 P. M. trip from New-York for Long Branch will be postponed until 6:30 P. M.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION

TO SEA CLIFF, GLEN COVE, GLEN WOOD, AND WHITESTONE.

Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK

Will leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, on the morning of the Fourth, at 8:45 A. M.; Peck slip, New-York, 9:00; Grand st., New-York, 9:10; 33d st., 9:15; stopping at Whitestone and Glen Cove.

Returning, leave Glen Wood at 3:20; Sea Cliff, 3:30; Glen Cove, 3:35; stopping at Whitestone, 33d st., Grand st., and Fulton ferry, Brooklyn; leaving same afternoon at 6 o'clock for Sea Cliff and usual landings.

FARE, 50 CENTS EACH WAY.

Dinner at hotel, Sea Cliff.

JULY 4, 1874,

GRAND EXCURSION.

The world-renowned steamer PROVIDENCE, (of the Fall River Line,) Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will make a grand excursion

SATURDAY, JULY 4,

down New-York Bay, out on the Atlantic Ocean, passing Long Branch, and returning, will run up the Hudson River. Starting from Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray st., at 10 A. M.

Hall's Boston Brass, String and Reed Band and Orchestra have been engaged for the occasion.

TICKETS, $2.

For sale at all hotels and ticket-offices, and on the pier.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SEA CLIFF AND Glen Cove, Landing at Whitestone Each Way.—Sea Cliff House open, with excellent accommodations for 400 guests; superior bathing, boating, and fishing. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot Grand st., East River, New-York, daily, Sundays excepted, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., 33d st. ten minutes later, afternoon trips up and morning trips down, landing at Mott's dock and Glenwood; returning, leave Sea Cliff at 6:45 A. M. and 3 P. M. Time between New-York and Sea Cliff, one and three-quarter hours. Large discount to Sabbath-school and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

A GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION to Newburg and Poughkeepsie, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall. The magnificent steam-boat WM. COOK will leave Peck slip, Pier No. 27 East River, at 7:15 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 7:45; Montague st., Brooklyn, 8; Christopher st., 8:15; 24th st., North River, 8:30, SATURDAY, July 4. The promenade and dance music by the Continental Band. Fare to Poughkeepsie and return, $1 50; to Newburg and return, $1. Tickets at Brentano's, No. 33 Union square; Miller's, No. 114 Broadway; French's Hotel, and principal ticket offices.

A.—FOURTH OF JULY.—THE MAGNIFICENT steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, capacity for over 2,500, will make a Grand Excursion up the Hudson River to Newburg, landing at Iona Island, West Point, and Cornwall. Palmer's Brass and String Bands will accompany the excursion. Good refreshments and plenty of seats. Leaves Harrison st., North River, 8 A. M.; Christopher st., 8:30; 23d st., 9; 34th st., 9:30. Fare, whole trip, $1.

A GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION to Rockaway Beach.—The favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE will make two trips to this place of popular resort on the Fourth, leaving West 11th st., North River, at 8 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.; Barclay st. at 8:15 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.; Pier No. 27 East River, near Peck slip, at 8:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, at 8:45 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; leaving Rockaway at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Fare for the whole excursion, $1.

SELECT EXCURSION, JULY FOURTH,

To New-Haven, the beautiful "City of Elms." New and elegant steamer C. H. NORTHAM leaves Peck slip at 8 A. M., 23d st., East River, at 8:15 A. M., and New-Haven, returning, at 11:30 P. M. The views along Long Island Sound and around New-Haven Bay make the trip unsurpassed. Fare for round trip, $2. No charge for berths.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO GLEN Cove and Roslyn, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point, Sea Cliff, and Glenwood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves (Pier No. 24 East River, Peck slip,) SATURDAY, July 4, at 9 A. M., 9th st. at 9:05, and 33d st. at 9:15. Returning to the City about 6 P. M. Those wishing to spend a pleasant Fourth of July and obtain a good dinner, stop at Van Cott's Great Neck Landing.

AHOY! FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY the steamer AMERICUS leaves Peck slip, East River, 8:10 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Martin's Dock, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:15 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets, 80 cents.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION to Fort Lee, Pleasant Valley, and Shady Side.—Steamers PLEASANT VALLEY, FORT LEE, and ALEXIS will leave foot of Spring st. every thirty minutes during the day, commencing at 9 A. M., landing at 24th and 34th sts. ten and fifteen minutes later. Thirty cents for the round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMers WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and NORWALK; barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, and others; Dudley's, Spring Hill, and Myers' Groves, Iona Island, and Alderney Park. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents. J. & E. MYERS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SUNNYSIDE GROVE, AT Irvington, twenty-five miles up the Hudson, exclusively for Sunday-schools and temperance associations; Elm Park, College Point, and other groves. Steam-boats Wm. Cook, capacity 2,000; J. S. Underhill for smaller parties; barges T. C. Durant, and other. Apply to Capt. CHAS. ADAMS, No. 8 Battery place.

TO PLEASANT VALLEY AND FORT LEE, —The Upper (Old) Landing.—Fare for the trip only 25 cents, including return ticket.—The elegant saloon and cabin steam-boat ANSONIA, Capt. GEO. W. ANNETT, will leave Christopher street Pier, North River, at 9:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 2 P. M., landing at 23d and 34th sts., each way. Music on board.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

CLAM-BAKE EXCURSION TO SEA CLIFF, July 4.—Take steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, which leaves as follows: Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8:45 A. M.; Peck slip, New-York at 9; Grand st. at 8:10, and 33d st. at 9:15.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

TO CHARTER—SALOON STEAMERS WM. COOK, WYOMING, and GEO. T. OLYPHANT; barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, BALDWIN, SARAH SMITH, and CALEDONIA. Eagleswood, Excelsior, Oriental, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings.

H. B. CROSSETT.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK.

Commence July 4, and continue July 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 18.

JOHN HOEY, President.

WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

1776 1776 1776 1776 1776 1776 1776
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1776 1776 1776 1776 1776 1776 1776

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT

ROMAN HIPPODROME!

A DELIGHTFUL

SUMMER RESORT IN THE CITY!

A GLORIOUS

FOURTH OF JULY IN

THE

GREAT METROPOLIS!

THREE

GRAND ENTERTAINMENTS

TO-DAY

AT 10, 2, AND 8 O'CLOCK.

ALL THE GREAT

RACES AT EACH EXHIBITION.

GRAND MENAGERIE,

Open at 10 A. M. and 1:30 and 7 P. M.

BRILLIANT

CONGRESS OF NATIONS

MOVES

At 10:30, 2:30, and 8 o'clock.

1776 1776 1776 1776 1776 1776 1776
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SPECIAL	COLOSSEUM.	PROGRAMME
SPECIAL		PROGRAMME
SPECIAL	FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.	PROGRAMME
SPECIAL		PROGRAMME

THE GREAT ILLUSION OF LONDON BY NIGHT.

With the midnight storm over the City.

The last opportunity of witnessing this great effect for the present season.

New and amusing entertainment by Prof. TOBIN.

HALF AN HOUR WITH THE SPIRITS.

During which communications will be held with the spirits of LIBERTY and INDEPENDENCE, and other interesting and amusing media.

New programme by LOGRENIA, the Prestidigitateur.

LUBIN'S MARIONETTES, and other novelties.

NOTE.—There will be a few reserved places in the Observatory on the summit of the dome of the Colosseum for witnessing the pyrotechnic displays in the various parts of the City on the evening of the Fourth.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS

and SATURDAY, JULY 4, at 2 P. M.

LAST MATINEE

of

Mr. Bartley Campbell's briliant comedy of

PERIL;

OR, LOVE AT LONG BRANCH.

Box-office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

THIS AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,

IVANHOE; OR, REBECCA THE JEWESS,

will be produced with entirely new scenery.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY MATINEE AT 2.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. VEHSLAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of John H. G. Vehslage, No. 72 North Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the second day of July, 1874.

CATHARINE MARGARET VEHSLAGE, Executrix.

JOHN H. G. VEHSLAGE, }
JOHN H. G. HILDEBRAND, } Executors.

jy4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John H. Bloodgood, Executor, Drexel Building, No. 3 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the third day of July, 1874.

JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, }
WILLIAM E. BLOODGOOD, } Executors.
MATHIAS H. BLOODGOOD, }

jy4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MARY THORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John B. Stevens, Esq., No. 67 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1874.

JOHN B. STEVENS, }
my30-1aw6mSa* EUGENE THORN, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLADE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 66 and 68 Worth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1874.

JOHN M. SLADE,
FRANCIS B. SLADE,
Executors.

my23-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. FOWLER, also known as JANE A. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.

TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executor.

m28-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John L. Sleight, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Augustus S. Crowell, at No. 42 South st., in the City of New-York, (being office of Marcus Hunter & Co.,) on or before the 30th day of August next. Dated, New-York, the 13th day of February, 1874.

THOMAS B. HEWITT,
AUGUSTUS S. CROWELL,
Executors.

f14-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MENDELL JACOBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of business of M. De Wolf, No. 43 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 2d day of January, 1874.

WOLF JACOBS, }
ja3-1aw6mS* MOSES DE WOLF. } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN J. CAHOONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry Remsen, Esq., No. 5 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1874.

CATHARINE A. CAHOONE, Administratrix.
HENRY REMSEN, Administrator.

mh7-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Weeks, Forster & De Forest, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.

HENRIETTA S. WILKINS.

WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST, Proctors for Executrix, No. 58 Wall street, New-York. ja17-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALONZO CHILD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Charles G. Child, No. 125 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1874.

CHARLES G. CHILD,
JULIUS P CHILD,
Executors.

f21-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARNEWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 59 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of January, 1874.

ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER, Executor.

MAN & PARSONS, Proctors, No. 56 Wall street.

ja24-1aw6mS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUBEN PARSONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Franklin Brown, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

WARREN FERRIS, }
FRANKLIN BROWN, } Executors.
HENRY COLTON, }

ja17-1aw6mS

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE BICKFORD KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that judgment was entered and perfected in the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1873, dissolving the Bickford Knitting-machine Company, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, and appointing the undersigned a Receiver of all its property; that said Receiver has entered upon the duties of his office, and that all persons having claims, demands, actions, causes of action, or proceedings of any nature soever, in or against said corporation, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, at his office, No. 689 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1874, or they will be precluded from participation in the distribution of its property. (See sec. 56, chap. 8, title 4, part 3, New-York Revised Statutes.) Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1874.

WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS, Receiver.

ja24-1aw6mS*

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. BUFFALO BILL.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

THREE PERFORMANCES IN THE LECTURE ROOM

MORNING at 11. } A HOST OF SPECIALTIES and Mr. A. H. Sheldon's pantomime, THE FROLICS OF A CLOWN.

LAST — TIMES — THIS AFTERNOON AT 2 — and EVENING AT 8. } FAREWELL APPEARANCES of the renowned Prairie Scout, Hon. WM. F. CODY, Better known as BUFFALO BILL, in the new and original sensation THE SCOUTS OF THE PLAINS. Concluding with the patriotic drama, THE BIRTHDAY OF FREEDOM; Or, The Memorable DAYS OF 1776!

MONDAY, July 6...................THE SWAMP ANGELS

BOWERY THEATRE.

W. B. FRELIGH.......................................Manager

ENGAGEMENT OF MISS KATE FISHER, and her celebrated horse WONDER.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 2—CATARACT OF THE GANGES; variety and drama.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 3—Benefit of Miss KATE FISHER—THREE FAST MEN; olio, and variety.

SATURDAY at 2 o'clock—GRAND FOURTH OF JULY MATINEE—CATARACT OF THE GANGES, Olio, and variety.

EVENING—PUTNAM; variety and drama.

PARK THEATRE.

Broadway and 22d st.

OPENING NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1.

MORTIMER BROTHERS,

ENGLISH ILLUSIONISTS.

EVERY EVENING, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

Chairs, $1, 50 and 25 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Box office now open.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.

THEODORE THOMAS'

UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.

ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING

OF THE

COURT OF DEATH,

BY REMBRANDT PEALE.

On exhibition at the LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st.

Rev. M. E. WILLING, A. M., will give a descriptive lecture on the painting every evening at 8:30.

Open from 10 to 6, and 8 to 10. Admission 25 cents.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

(GENERAL ORDER.)

NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1874.

The society will meet at the New-York Society Library on Saturday, July 4, at 12 o'clock M.

Members of other State Societies of the Cincinnati who may be in the City are invited to be present and unite with us in celebrating the ninety-eighth anniversary of our national independence. The standing committee will meet at 11 o'clock A. M. By order

HAMILTON FISH, President.

MARINUS WILLETT, Secretary.

1874. 1776.

The members and friends of the Henry Smith Club are cordially invited to attend a collation to be held at their Club Rooms on SATURDAY, July 4, at 2 P. M.

JAMES LEE, President.

G. W. GASTLIN, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, including Waters, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City or Country, during this month, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos *and* Organs to let until *the* rent money pays *the* price *of the* Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount *to* Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

THE OLD PIANO HOUSE OF LIGHTE & ERNST offer special inducements now for cash, and on easy monthly payments, at their warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.; also, pianos to let.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.

Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations, &c., which are being offered at extremely low prices.

Corner of Spring and Crosby sts., New-York.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

FIREWORKS.

FIRE-WORKS.

Old established depot of

MAXWELL & PAYSON,

No. 209 Front st., corner Beekman, New-York.

FIRE-CRACKERS,

TORPEDOES,

FLAGS

and every variety of

FANCY FIRE-WORKS.

Always open on the Fourth.

EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.

RELIABLE EXTRA LARGE SIZES,

EXPRESSLY FOR

PRIVATE DISPLAYS.

DETWILLER, STREET & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

NO. 9 DEY ST.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DENIS LYONS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second and third general meeting of the creditors of Denis Lyons, the bankrupt above named, will be held at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock, P. M. of that day, at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress entitled an "Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867. And further notice is hereby given, that I have filed my final accounts, and will apply to the court at the time and place above mentioned for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate.

JOHN H. GAFNEY, Assignee, No. 18 Beaver st., New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHANIEL R. STOUT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Nathaniel R. Stout, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and all other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of July, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1874.

jy4-1aw3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the Matter of GEORGE A. BENNETT and FRANKLIN P. POTTER, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of George A. Bennett and Franklin P. Potter, the bankrupts above named, will be held at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 10th day of July, A. D., 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-eighth section of the Act of Congress, entitled an "Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.

And further notice is hereby given, that I have filed my final accounts, and will apply to the court at the time and place above mentioned for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate.

THOS. P. ELDRIDGE, Assignee, No. 340 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHANIEL KELLY and JAMES M. GOODENOUGH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Nathaniel Kelly and James M. Goodenough, heretofore carrying on business under the firm name and style of Kelly & Goodenough, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1874.

HENRY A. HUGHSON, Assignee, Foot of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, East River, New-York City. je27-1aw3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE A. BENNETT and FRANKLIN W. POTTER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with an order of reference made by this honorable court, dated the 22d day of June, 1874, I shall apply to John Fitch, Esq., the Register in charge of this proceeding, on the 10th day of July, 1874, at his office, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, upon testimony and proofs, for a reasonable allowance for services rendered as assignee of said estate.

THOS. P. ELDRIDGE, Assignee, No. 340 Broadway.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER PREPARED FOR A LEGAL CONFLICT—A SERIES OF RUMORS.

Mayor Havemeyer seems to enjoy the excitement created by the appointment of Messrs. Charlick and Gardiner. He arrived at his office in the City Hall at noon yesterday, and began the work of signing warrants for the various departments. During the day he was called upon by a well-known lawyer, who told him that he believed his latest appointments were illegal. The Mayor replied that he had taken advice in the matter, and he was "willing to stand the consequences." He made the same answer to all who spoke to him on the subject, and his manner indicated that he was utterly indifferent to the result. When he was at leisure, a TIMES reporter asked him if Gov. Dix had taken any action on the subject.

"I don't know," he replied; "I believe I have filled the offices and performed my duty."

"There are many rumors about the matter," said the reporter.

"Oh, I suppose there are," answered the Mayor, laughing. "What are they?"

"There is a report that Mr. John Kelly has been in communication with the Attorney General, with a view to have charges preferred against you."

"Well, what of that? I am prepared. What are the charges?"

"That you have appointed ineligible men to office."

"I believe, as I stated before, that I have acted in accordance with law."

"There is also a rumor that you received a communication from Gov. Dix in relation to the reappointment of Messrs. Charlick and Gardner."

"That is an error. I have neither seen nor heard from Gov. Dix. If anybody wants to prefer charges against me, let him do so. I am prepared for anything of the kind. They will find that I have not violated the law."

"There is yet another rumor, Mr. Mayor. It is to the effect that Mr. Charlick has sent in his resignation to you again."

"There is no truth in it; at least he has not said anything to me about it."

As the afternoon advanced, new rumors—some of them full of great significance—were circulated. It was reported that Gov. Dix had notified the Mayor not to perform any official duties, as steps had been taken to secure his impeachment and trial. This rumor spread rapidly, and was generally believed, especially by members of the Tammany organization; but when the Mayor's attention was called to it he denied that he had received any communication from the Governor.

It was also whispered that Gov. Dix would remove the Mayor within the next fortnight, and that Mr. S. B. Vance, President of the Board of Aldermen, would, by virtue of his office, become acting Mayor for the remainder of the term. One of the Tammany leaders stated that the matter would be brought before the courts by John Kelly next Monday, and that the necessary papers were being prepared.

THE SITUATION AT POLICE HEAD-QUARTERS.

The situation at Police Head-quarters, in reference to the recently-appointed Police Commissioners, remains unchanged. Mr. Hugh Gardner took the oath of office yesterday morning, in presence of the Mayor, and at once repaired to the Central Office, where he took possession of the room which he formerly occupied as President of the Board of Police. A large number of his friends and attachés of the Central Department called on him during the morning, and congratulated him on his reaccession to office. Mr. Charlick was also sworn in by the Mayor, yesterday, having been brought over from his residence, near Flushing, Long Island, in a carriage for the purpose. Immediately after taking the oath of office he returned to his home. His health is improving, but he is still very feeble, and it will be several weeks yet before he can hope to resume the active duties of his office.

It was expected that a meeting of the Police Commissioners would be held yesterday for the purpose of reorganizing the Board of Police, but, for some occult reason, best known to the Commissioners themselves, no meeting was held. It is currently believed that Mr. Gardner will be elected President and Mr. Charlick Treasurer, with the understanding that the latter will hold his office long enough to enable him to get his books and accounts in order, when he will resign and Mr. Disbecker will be elected in his place. It was rumored at the Central Office yesterday that the reappointed Commissioners had been served with injunctions restraining them from acting as Police Commissioners until the courts decide the vexed question of their eligibility to office.

SCURRILOUS POSTAL CARDS.

For some time past some one has been sending postal cards containing offensive and scurrilous matter to Mr. Aaron Van Volkenburgh, of No. 800 Fifth avenue, and to Mr. Wm. H. Rayner, of No. 5½ Pine street. In these cards it was charged that Mr. Van Volkenburgh was "a bad man, a thief, and a swindler." Suspicion was directed to Mr. Moses Chamberlain, of No. 111 West Forty-second street, and after a long and patient investigation by detectives sufficient evidence was adduced against him to warrant a presentment to the Grand Jury, by whom seven indictments were found against him. Yesterday he was arrested by Marshals Crowley and Robinson and taken before United States Commissioner Stilwell, where he gave bail in the sum of $15,000 for his appearance. The letters, which are copied at length in the indictment, are very abusive, and accuse Mr. Van Volkenburgh of having swindled the writer out of large sums of money, and are signed "Yours truly, $30,700, or blood." Those to Mr. Rayner contain the same accusations against Van Volkenburg, but are signed "Your Friend, W." This is the first arrest that has been made here under the law regarding the sending of obscene or scurrilous postal cards through the mails. The evidence against Mr. Chamberlain is, for the most part, said to be purely circumstantial. The following are copies of two of the cards set forth in the indictment:

APRIL 11, 1874.

AARON VAN VALKENBURG: You have swindled and robed your creditors out of $500,000, and are now living in great style at No. 800 5th avenue, on the money you have robed and swindled out of your creditors; you have robed and swindled me out of $30,700; you are living in luxury on the money that honestly belongs to poor men and there families. Pay your debts you villen.

Yours truly, $30,700, or blood.

To AARON Van Valkenburgh, The notorious Swindler, 175 Broad Way, New-York."

The second is as follows:

To Wm. H. Rayner, Esq., No. 5½ Pine street:

DEAR SIR: Look out for Aaron Van Valkenburgh he is a bad man, he is a swindling rascal and A thief; he has cheated his creditors out of $450,000, and among them are many poor mecanicks who are strugling and working hard to support their Families, and living in small apartments, while he that has cheated them out of their just dues is living in prinsley style on 5th avenue; in consiquence of his villany his wife left him. He has cheted the state-prison out of its just due; don't let Him cheat you. From your friend, W.

The spelling in the originals is exactly as given above.

A MURDER FOR TWO CENTS.

In the tenement-house No. 40 Mulberry street, yesterday afternoon, a quarrel occurred between two Italians, named Joseph Baciairi, alias "Pappe," aged forty, residing at No. 41 Mulberry street, and Vincenzo Biancamano, aged twenty-eight, of No. 40 Mulberry street, during which Biancamano was stabbed and fatally wounded by Baciairi. The quarrel occurred in the apartments of Biancamano, which are situated on the second floor of No. 40 Mulberry street, and arose from a demand for four cents made by Biancamano, which he claimed was due him from Baciairi. The latter insisted that he owed him but two cents. During the altercation which resulted from this misunderstanding, Baciairi drew a keen-edged knife and stabbed Biancamano in the right side, inflicting a wound which it is expected will prove fatal. Baciairi then fled from the apartments, but an alarm was raised and he was pursued and arrested by Patrolman Sullivan, of the Sixth Precinct, and taken to the Franklin Street Police Station. Biancamano was removed from his apartments to the Park Hospital. His condition being considered extremely critical, Dr. Early, the House Surgeon, requested Coroner Kessler to take his ante-mortem deposition. Proceeding to the hospital the Coroner impaneled a jury and took Biancamano's statement, which is as follows:

"I had a quarrel with a Neapolitan named Joseph Baciairi, or 'Pappe.' I said to 'Pappe' that he owed me four cents, but 'Pappe' said that he owed me only two cents. When I insisted that he owed me four cents, 'Pappe' said he was not afraid of me and would not give me the four cents. I caught hold of him to search his pockets, and 'Pappe' then said, 'I won't give it to you anyhow.' drew a knife, and stabbed me. 'Pappe' then ran away. I was in my own room when this happened, and reeled from my bed to the floor after it occurred. I never had any previous quarrel with 'Pappe.' We were always friendly."

Baciairi was brought to the bedside of Biancamano, who fully identified him as the man who stabbed him. He was then committed to the Tombs by Coroner Kessler, to await the death of his victim.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

While Michael Shea, aged seventeen, of No. 234 Pearl street, and Michael Long, aged eighteen, of No. 131 Cherry street, both employed in the agricultural implement warehouse of John Moore, No. 193 Front street, were on the second floor of the building yesterday morning, Shea drew a revolver and fired at the floor. The bullet struck some hard substance, and, glancing upward, took effect in the right breast of Long, inflicting a very dangerous wound. Long was taken to the Park Hospital, and Shea was arrested. Coroner Woltman was requested to take the ante-mortem deposition of Long, but, on arriving at the hospital, found that the condition of the wounded youth was not such as to warrant him in taking action in the case.

HYDROPHOBIA.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PHASE OF THE DISEASE—WM. M'CLEAN OF BROOME STREET RECOVERS AFTER A VIOLENT ATTACK.

On Tuesday night last, about 10:30 o'clock, Dr. J. B. Taylor, of Orchard street, was called to attend a boy who had been suddenly taken ill with hydrophobia at the residence of his parents, on Broome street. The boy, whose name is William McLean, is about thirteen years old. His father called for the physician and informed him that just one week previous, Tuesday morning of last week, the boy had been sent on an errand to a street close by but did not return, and it was not till the morning of that day, Tuesday of the present week, that he had been found by his mother in the neighborhood and taken home. When brought home in the morning, beyond looking dirty and tired, the boy appeared as well as ever. He explained that he had determined to start out in life for himself, and had taken a situation on a peddler's cart to mind the horse. Associated with him in the business was another boy living in the neighborhood, and at whose parents' house he had slept during the first two or three nights. The situation was not a lucrative one, and on the occasion of the peddler's cart journeying in a day or two to a distant part of the City, somewhere in the vicinity of the Grand Central Depot, the boy becoming hungry resigned his position and started for home on one of the Fourth avenue freight cars. On his way down he fell asleep, and on awakening felt much refreshed. Not wishing to return home if he could help it, he resolved to get something to eat by picking up jobs, such as holding and watering horses. In this he was partially successful, and at night retired to the comfortable freight car which he had left in the morning for a night's sleep. This car, whether standing still or in its passage to and from the Grand Central Depot, became a house and home to the wanderer, giving him shelter and rest. During his week's work the boy said that he had been bitten by a horse. He had attempted to take away the animal's provender in order to give him a drink of water. This was resented by the hungry beast, who, seizing him by the right leg, flung the boy over into the gutter. He was considerably bruised by the teeth of the horse, but not actually bitten, the teeth not penetrating through the pantaloons. As before said, the boy arrived home in the morning. At about 8 o'clock of the same evening he complained of headache, dizziness, and nausea, and, as the evening advanced, became extremely nervous, not being able to bear the light of the gas or the conversation of those in the room without unusual demonstration. Finally, he broke out into paroxysms and convulsions, foaming at the mouth and nose, and gnashing his teeth and barking like a dog. It was in this condition that Dr. Taylor found him. Dr. Taylor at once sent for Drs. Nelson Place and Fuller Walker, as assistants in the case, and in the meantime took such measures as he thought necessary. He ordered the boy to be tied hand and foot, and administered chloroform by means of a handkerchief. On the arrival of the other physicians a close examination was made of the patient's condition. All the primary symptoms of the disease—hydrophobia—were present. The eyes were suffused, the face congested, the mucous running from his nose and mouth, the breathing deep and difficult, the body constantly writhing, and the jaws in a constant snapping motion. The usual aversion to water was shown, the patient being unable to swallow any liquid whatever. The attending physicians pronounced the symptoms entirely complete as indicating the disease of hydrophobia. Shortly after the chloroform was administered the violent spasms were reduced, and in the course of the night the boy obtained considerable sleep. In the morning at about 7 o'clock Dr. Taylor succeeded in administering large doses of blue mass, the extract of aloes, and scammony in pills, and hydrate of chloral. Under the influences of these the patient vomited freely, and purged thoroughly, after which he slept quietly through the day and succeeding night. On Thursday morning the boy was quite recovered from the disease.

The question now in the mind of Dr. Taylor is whether the illness of his patient amounted to a full case of hydrophobia, hysteria, or lyssaphobia. None of the symptoms of the former disease were wanting, and had the boy died the case would have been, beyond dispute, pronounced hydrophobia. On the right arm a scratch penetrating the skin and considerably inflamed was discovered, and which might have been made by the teeth of a dog, but the boy persistently denied having been bitten by any dog during his absence from home, or that he had attempted to pick up any unmuzzled canine for the pound and fifty cents, in the way of earning a livelihood.

If the case was one of real hydrophobia, therefore, it becomes necessary to disbelieve the boy's story, and believe that he was bitten on the arm on the first day of his operations on his own account, or to attribute the disease to the effect of a bite—the mark of which he still bears—given by a dog some three or four years ago. His father makes the last statement as a certain occurrence. In conversation with a TIMES reporter, Dr. Taylor said that he believed recovery from certain species of hydrophobia possible, generally in the case of children, when the imagination had nothing to do with the physical development of the disease. In this opinion he was fortified by a sufficient number of recorded cases among medical writers on the subject in other countries. He believed that the poison of the dog-bite was of the same nature as that of the snake or many venomous insects, and capable of being antidoted. In the case of the boy McLean, had not the convulsive spasms and disease been amenable to the treatment given, it was his intention to have injected some strong stimulant, such as ammonia, into the veins of the patient as a powerful antidote. Such had been the successful treatment in many cases in the Indies, where the most poisonous reptile bites were frequent. In his opinion Dr. Taylor is fully borne out by Drs. Place and Walker.

EXTERMINATING THE DOGS.

The extermination of 125 canines yesterday morning at the Dog Pound probably approached as near perfection as the present plan will permit. The mode of execution was the same as that of Wednesday last. At 9:06 o'clock the gas was brought to bear on the animals. The majority of them being large and strong, their struggles to avoid its effects were terrific for the space of ten minutes, but after that not a sound could be heard. When taken out of the tank half an hour afterward the carcasses were quite stiff. Neither Prof. Doremus nor any representative of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was present at the execution, which was entirely under the superintendence of the Poundmaster and Mr. Murray, the gas manufacturer. Three fine specimens were saved from destruction by Capt. Marriott. One, a beautiful Cumberland spaniel was purchased by a gentleman residing in the country, while the others, a half-breed pointer and a carriage dog, were held over until Monday in anticipation of being called for by their owners. No dogs were received yesterday.

DOGS KILLED BY THE POLICE YESTERDAY.

Patrolman Carlin, of the First Precinct, killed a mad dog at No. 99 Broad street, yesterday morning.

Patrolman Lloyd, of the Twenty-second Precinct, killed a dog at Eighth avenue and Forty-seventh street.

Patrolman Moran, of the Eighth Precinct, killed a mad dog at No. 361 Canal street, yesterday.

A dog, supposed to be rabid, was killed yesterday at No. 242 Spring street.

Patrolman Walker, of the Sixteenth Precinct, killed a vicious dog, which had bitten one of his children, at No. 2 Minetta lane, yesterday.

FUNERAL OF RODERICK T. ENTWISTLE.

The funeral of Roderick T. Entwistle, the printer who is supposed to have died of lyssaphobia, took place yesterday afternoon from No. 12 Bedford street. A large number of the friends of the deceased were present, and the arrangements were carried out under the superintendence of Typographical Union No. 6, of which the deceased was a member. The remains were inclosed in a handsome walnut coffin, and the funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Gregory, of the Bedford Street Methodist Church. The remains were interred in Green-Wood.

JOHN ARVO'S CRIME.

In June, 1871, John Arvo, a Chinese sailor belonging to the brig Thomas Owens, was indicted in the United States Circuit Court for a felonious assault on the mate of the vessel, Sidney Baldwin, while lying at anchor at the Lower Quarantine. When brought to trial the indictment was demurred to on the ground that the Lower Quarantine is in the Eastern District, and that the court for this district had no jurisdiction. The point was argued before Judges Benedict and Woodruff, who gave opposite opinions, and the case then went before the Supreme Court of the United States. Yesterday a mandate was received from that court stating that the court for this district has jurisdiction over crimes committed in the locality mentioned. Meantime, Arvo had been discharged in March, 1872, on his own recognizance, and now no one knows where he is.

WALL STREET INTERESTS.

YESTERDAY'S FINANCIAL TOPICS.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO PLACE THE NEW FIVE PER CENT. LOAN—VIEWS OF PROMINENT BANKERS—A CONFLICT OF OPINIONS.

The circular from the Secretary of the Treasury inviting proposals for the remaining $179,000,000 of new five per cent. bonds was the "event" in Wall street yesterday, and constituted the all-absorbing topic of discussion among bankers and brokers. The following is a copy of the circular:

PROPOSALS FOR THE UNITED STATES FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Treasury Department until 12 o'clock noon, on the 23d inst., and opened immediately thereafter, for the whole balance of $179,000,000, or any part thereof, of the funded loan, bearing interest, payable quarter-yearly, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, principle and interest payable in coin, and exempt from taxation, as authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, and the act amending the same approved Jan. 20, 1871.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of United States bonds, matured coin coupons, coin or United States gold certificates of the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, to the amount of two per cent. of each bid.

Deposits accompanying rejected bids will be returned to the bidders. Deposits accompanying the bids that are accepted will be applied in payment of the bonds pro rata as settlement shall be made in money or bonds. Parties whose bids are accepted will be allowed three months from date of subscription to make partial or final payments: provided that any bonds delivered to them prior to said final payment shall be secured by collateral either in coin, five-twenty bonds, or matured coupons, sufficient to cover principal and all interest accrued and which shall accrue on bonds so delivered to the expiration of the three months. Payment can be made in six per cent. five-twenty bonds, to be called in on the date of the acceptance of bids, which mature three months thereafter, or in coin, or matured United States coin coupons. The department reserves the right to reject any of said proposals that are not deemed for the interest of the Government to accept. The proposals should be marked: "Sealed Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

B. H. BRISTOW.

The circular, as may be seen, bears date July 2, and was mailed at Washington on that day. Rumor has it, however, that one or two banking-houses were early on Thursday fully cognizant of its contents and character, and turned their information to profitable account by selling gold short. The opinions entertained in regard to the action of the Secretary and the probabilities of success in disposing of the bonds were various and conflicting. A prominent banker stated to a reporter of the TIMES that he did not anticipate much success would attend the experiment. The fact was that indeed it was not an experiment at all, as it had been frequently tried before by Mr. Bristow's predecessors, and invariably with ill success. Mr. Boutwell had tried it and failed, and other Secretaries of the Treasury had not been more fortunate. What was everybody's business was nobody's business. To place a large loan, an organized and powerful machinery was essential, as Mr. Bristow would not be long in discovering. When the negotiation of such a transaction was intrusted to an association of banking firms, or a syndicate so called, their interests were vitally concerned in the business, and consequently they strained every nerve to accomplish successful results. The plan of the Secretary virtually precluded concert and organization, and would not, he thought, be attended with success.

The leading member of another prominent banking firm took a wholly opposite view of the circular, and commended it as an open and aboveboard way of doing business. The Secretary of the Treasury had, instead of placing the negotiations, of the loan exclusively in the hands of a clique of bankers, boldly come forth and appealed to the entire people, giving all an equal chance. He entertained no doubt that success would attend his action and justify the wisdom and policy of his course. Under the operation of the system proposed, the public would have no reason to apprehend that any subterfuge would be practiced, or that the interests of any individuals would be promoted to the prejudice of the general public. Some bankers believe that the Secretary has already concluded a negotiation with some syndicate for the purchase of the bonds, on condition that he should offer them to the public, and, provided they did not bid more, the syndicate should have them at the price agreed upon, whatever it may be. This opinion, however, is not generally shared by bankers.

Mr. Von Hoffman states that the reason why his house withdrew their offer for the bonds was that there was so much delay in the negotiation that they apprehended loss from the transaction in view of possible fluctuations in the value of exchange.

A member of a firm which has heretofore been largely concerned in the negotiation of Government loans, said that it was more than doubtful whether it was good policy on the part of a Government like ours to resort to such a system of peddling as the proposal of the Secretary contemplated. It was virtually hanging out the auction flag on the steps of the Treasury Building, and, in any event, there was little reason to hope that any considerable portion of the loan can be placed in this country.

COUNTERFEIT CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS.

Up to the present but few of the counterfeit bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company have come to light. At the first glance the counterfeit bond is well calculated to deceive those not conversant with the genuine, but there are sufficient differences between them to enable all to guard against the counterfeits. In the genuine the streets and buildings in the centre of the engraving in the left hand upper corner of the bond are well defined; in the counterfeit they have a blurred, scratchy, indistinct appearance. In the genuine the ears of the horse in the foreground of the same engraving just reach the white space near the railroad train; in the counterfeit they cover the white space and a portion of the car. The whole of the engraving in the opposite corner presents the same blurred, scratchy, and indistinct appearance. In the genuine the period after the illuminated "G." has a deep shading; in the counterfeit the shading has a large blotch of white in the centre. In the genuine the small title "Central Pacific Railroad Company of California," under the letter "G," has a dash alone, and below the word "of," which is lacking in the counterfeit. The lathe-work of the border is also poor and irregular. In the lower left-hand corner of the bond where the seal is affixed, the circle, larger than the seal, is surrounded by sharply-defined triangular points heavily shaded on the lower side, in the genuine presenting a very marked difference from that in the counterfeit, where the triangular points above the seal are absent. Below the seal, in the counterfeit, there is a large white space where it should be heavily shaded, and which extends well into the border of the bond. The signatures of the President and Secretary are poor, the latter having been evidently written in a slow, hesitating manner, while in the genuine it is written in a bold, free, and cleanly style. In the manuscript text of the bond, the flourishes of the capital letters vary a great deal from those in the genuine.

The counterfeit coupons attached to the forged bond have a faded, washed appearance, particularly in the carmine ink used, which appears more like red chalk than ink. A marked difference is also seen in the word "dollars." In the genuine the letters are the same size, and on a line, but in the counterfeit the letter "o" is below the line, the first "l" above, the second on the line and the letters "a" and "r" and "s" increase in size and fall below in the form of an arc. There are other minor but marked differences in the coupons easily seen upon comparison, but the foregoing are the essential differences.

THE CENTRAL BOND FORGERS.

Judge Westbrook, sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, announced the decision of Judge Brady on the application made to him the previous morning, to take bail for A. L. Roberts and Valentine Gleeson, who are indicted for issuing forged Central Railroad bonds. It was to the effect that after a trial resulting in disagreement of the jury, with the majority reported to be for acquittal, Roberts ought to be discharged on a recognizance of $15,000 for his appearance being signed by J. S. Clark, who is considered by the court a competent security. As to Gleeson the court considers his brother-in-law a competent security in $12,500, but not sufficient by himself. Gleeson must, therefore, get another security. Neither his wife, who is not sufficiently independent of him, and against whose property there is an attachment, nor was Roberts, whose property is also attached, as the Sheriff informed the court, were competent. Judge Westbrook having inquired for the District Attorney, Mr. Wm. Wirt Hewitt, counsel for the plaintiffs, said he understood Mr. Allen was out of town.

Mr. Beach said Mr. Allen had no right to be out of town and unnecessarily keep a citizen in prison. The court directed that Roberts' bond be drawn up in the District Attorney's office. Mr. Beach here assured the court that Mrs. Roberts had not received any notice of attachment of her property. "It is the first time," remarked counsel, "that I ever knew of a lady being unaware whether she had an 'attachment.'" At a subsequent stage Judge Davis came into court, and Roberts' bond was signed before him and transferred to the District Attorney's office, after which the prisoner was discharged.

RUN OVER BY A STREET CAR.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of Joseph Griffin, aged thirteen, of No. 228 Sullivan street, who was run over by car No. 126, of the Seventh Avenue Railroad and killed, on Sunday the 28th ult., at the corner of McDougal street and West Washington place. The witnesses all testified that the deceased, with a number of other lads, was sitting on the curb-stone at the place indicated above, where the railroad track is in very close proximity to the curb, and as the car approached the driver struck at the lads with his whip to drive them away. The lash wound itself around the neck of deceased and dragged him under the car. The wheels passed over his body, and the boy was almost instantly killed. John Putnam, the driver of the car, testified that he struck at the lads to drive them away, as they were too near the track. The jury rendered a verdict of "death from accidental injuries, for which no one is responsible," but censured the driver for striking at the boys with his whip. The driver, who had been arrested, was discharged from custody.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE HENRY GRINNELL.

The funeral of the late Henry Grinnell, who was a partner in the firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., took place yesterday, from Trinity Church. Every tribute of respect was paid to the memory of the deceased by the members of the mercantile community; but as it was the wish of the deceased that the funeral should be carried out without any ostentation or display, the ceremonies were of the very simplest character. The high standing and wide repute of the deceased in the mercantile world gave occasion for the attendance of a large number of gentlemen of business pursuits, but there was no pageantry of any kind. Neither did any eulogistic discourse proclaim the virtues of the deceased or point a moral from his distinguished mercantile career. The vanity and hollowness of words, when no words could avail, were fitly recognized, and simplicity marked the entire proceedings. Yet, though simple, the ceremonies were more impressive than if display were brought in as an auxiliary. The service was the chaste and beautiful one of the Protestant Episcopal Church; nor was it deemed necessary to supplement it with music. Neither were there any floral decorations beyond a few which were placed on the coffin, and a simple cross in ivy, garlanded with flowers, which stood in the front of the chancel. Those which were placed on the coffin represented a crown, an anchor, and a plain wreath. Another matter in connection with Mr. Grinnell's funeral was the dispensing with pall-bearers. The deceased had been for many years President, Vice President, and a member of the Executive Committee of the American Geographical Society, and accordingly that body was suitably represented at his funeral. The following members of the council of the society were in attendance: E. R. Stragnicky, Superintendent of the Astor Library; Henry T. Drowne, William Remsen, Alvan S. Southworth, Recording Secretary; John Webb, and Robert Curren. The chief mourners were Richard Grinnell, son of the deceased; Moses Grinnell and family, and Joseph Grinnell and family. Among the general attendants were H. Macey, President of the Seaman's Bank; Jas. C. Bennett, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., N. F. Palmer, Jas. N. Titus, Calvin J. Mills, Waterhouse Hawkins, Joseph Macey, Wm. M. Vermilye, Frederic De Peyster, Peter Van Bergen, Thos. Townsend, Gen. Maurice Halstead, and Mr. Reynolds. A large number of the Society of Friends was also in attendance to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The funeral services commenced at 10:30 o'clock. The remains were received at the door of the church by the officiating clergyman, Rev. Dr. Samuel Cook, of St. Bartholomew's, and Rev. John H. Houghton, Deacon of Trinity. The body was inclosed in a rosewood coffin, covered with black cloth, and mounted with silver. On the lid was a silver plate bearing the following inscription:

"HENRY GRINNELL,
Died June 30, 1874;
Aged 75 years 4 months and 17 days."

The coffin was borne up the central aisle of the church, followed by the chief mourners, and was placed on trestles in front of the chancel. The burial service was then proceeded with, as stated above, without any supplemental music. At its conclusion the remains were borne back to the hearse, and the funeral cortége proceeded to Green-Wood Cemetery, crossing to Brooklyn by the Hamilton Ferry. The more immediate friends of the deceased followed the remains to the burial-ground in eight carriages. At Green-Wood the proceedings were of the same simple order as in the church. The coffin was first placed in an outer wooden casing, and was then lowered in the family vault, which is in that portion of the cemetery known as Ocean Hill. The stone slabs were then put back to their places at the mouth of the vault, the clay was shoveled over them, and the grass sods replaced in their proper positions. The floral emblems used in the church were deposited in the vault, which is situated in one of the most beautiful and secluded portions of the cemetery.

HOW THE FOURTH WILL BE OBSERVED.

In this City the Fourth of July will be ushered in with the usual Babel of pyrotechnics, cannon, and ringing of bells. At sunrise salutes will be fired from the forts and shipping in the harbor, and the Stars and Stripes will be flung to the breeze. The bells of old Trinity will peal forth a joyous greeting, and our citizen soldiery will turn out in full force to do honor to the day. The various political, literary, and social societies will assemble in their respective head-quarters. Guests will be entertained, the Declaration of Independence will be read, orations delivered, patriotic music performed, appropriate songs sung, present and absent friends toasted, and the celebration generally made the occasion of unalloyed harmony and festivity. The juveniles, of course, will assume undisputed command of the streets and housetops of the City, to the intense annoyance of timid passers-by, and the consumption of all kinds of fire-works will be such as to make nervous people heartily wish that Independence had never been declared.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a promenade concert will take place at Central Park, and a cornet band stationed on the lake will perform a choice selection of airs. In the evening the usual display of fire-works, accompanied by Dodworth's music, will commence at 8:15 o'clock, and many of the pieces provided will be unusually attractive. The principal exhibitions will be given at the City Hall Park, Union square, Mount Morris square, Tompkins square, Fleetwood Park, and minor displays at the Battery, Grand street and East Broadway, Canal street and North River, Fort Washington, Riverside Park, Madison Square, Abingdon square, Washington square, and the circle at Eighth avenue and Fifty-ninth street.

Good sport is promised at the Long Branch races, and trotting matches, yacht races, boat races, and out-door amusements to suit all tastes are announced to come off in every direction. Excursions and picnics to the different charming resorts of pleasure-seekers along the Hudson River, Long Island Sound, Staten Island, and the New-Jersey coast—many of them offering rare attractions—are announced in profusion, and will undoubtedly be largely patronized. Everybody who possibly can will leave the City at an early hour to avoid the intolerable noise and smell of exploding gunpowder; and business being entirely suspended, the Metropolis will present a strangely deserted appearance, allowing the street Arabs ample opportunity to celebrate the day after their own peculiar fashion. The usual orders to the Police and Fire Departments have been issued in view of the accidents inseparable from the indiscriminate use of explosives, and the members of those branches of the Municipal Government will be on the alert during the day.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

The day will be celebrated in various ways in Brooklyn. Several excursions will leave the city in the early morning, and in the evening there will be fine displays of fire-works at Fort Greene, between Tenth and Eleventh streets and Sixth and Seventh avenues, at the junction of North Seventh street and Union avenue, at the junction of Myrtle avenue and Broadway, and at Bedford avenue plaza or fountain. The exhibitions are to open with signal rockets, of variegated colors, and with a salute of thirty-six maroons, or imitation cannon, of the largest size.

SUSPICIOUS DEATHS.

ANOTHER MAN CLUBBED TO DEATH BY A POLICEMAN—A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

Coroner Woltman was requested yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of Job Frazee, a vagrant, who died at Bellevue Hospital on Thursday night. It appears that Frazee was found lying drunk in a wagon in Tenth avenue, near Twenty-fifth street, by Patrolman Stanton, of the Twentieth Precinct, and taken to the West Thirty-seventh street Police Station, where a charge of intoxication was preferred against him. He was unable to speak, and a Police surgeon who was sent for found him to be in a dying condition, and ordered his removal to Bellevue Hospital, where death ensued two hours afterward. It was supposed that death had resulted simply from alcohol, but Deputy Coroner Shine, on making an external examination of the remains yesterday, found five or six severe contusions on the head, sufficient, in his opinion, to cause death. As it was stated that Frazee had been clubbed by the officer who arrested him, Coroner Woltman informed Capt. McDonnell, of the Twentieth Precinct, and requested the Captain to produce Patrolman Stanton before him for examination to-day. In the meantime a post mortem examination of the remains will be made to ascertain definitely the cause of death.

Patrolman Larkin, of the Seventh Precinct, on Thursday night, found Robert Seidler, of No. 118 Hester street, lying drunk in the street. He was locked up in the prison attached to the Essex Market Police Court, where he died in about two hours afterward. Death is supposed to have been the result of long-continued intemperance. Coroner Woltman has been informed of the affair, and will make a thorough investigation to ascertain the facts in the case. Seidler is said to be the son of a very wealthy merchant in Dantzic, Germany.

STABBING AFFRAY AT PIER NO. 24 EAST RIVER.

Yesterday afternoon a fight occurred on Pier No. 24 East River, between Patrick Whalen, of No. 67 James street, and Peter Feeney, one of the deck hands on the New-Haven steam-boat Northam, during which Whalen stabbed Feeney several times under the shoulderblade with a pocket knife, inflicting severe wounds. Feeney was taken to the Park Hospital, and Whalen was arrested and locked up to await the result of the injuries.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Chamberlain Lane has collected from banks for interest on June deposits $11,787 03.

On Tuesday next Professor Donaldson will make his first ascension in an air-ship from the Hippodrome.

Dr. Vidaver will preach his farewell sermon at the Thirty-fourth street Synagogue this morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Mary Woodmansee, aged fifty, was found dead in bed at her residence, No. 42 Vandam street, yesterday morning.

Joe Coburn will be tried on Monday next, in the Court of General Sessions, on a charge of felonious assault and battery.

Burglars entered the bar-room of J. C. Corbitt, in Fleetwood Park, on Thursday night, and carried off cash, wines, and liquors valued at $100.

The meeting of the members doing business at the Produce Exchange to decide the hours of closing hereafter, will be held on Tuesday next, opposite the President's desk, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Daniel Sheffiin, aged forty-four, of No. 302 East One Hundred and Sixth street, fell on the sidewalk at Bowery and Second street and fractured his right leg. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Rosanna Ellmore was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a pocket-book containing $150 from Mrs. Katchenwaiter, of No. 536 Ninth avenue.

The Board of Auditors recently appointed for the annexed district, met on Thursday and organized by the election of Col. R. M. Hoe as Chairman, and Richard H. Teller as Secretary, after which the board adjourned until Wednesday afternoon.

Dominick Mullane and George Fletcher, two well-known thieves, were held in $2,000 bail each by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain worth $140 from Charles M. Penn, on Thursday night last, while he was asleep on the stoop of his residence, No. 180 Varick street.

A closing reception was held yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, at Primary School No. 16, on Thirty-third street, between Second and Third avenues. The exercises consisted of reading, declamations, dialogues, and music. The following were among the declamations: "The Two Dimes," Annie Smith; "The Talkative Girl," Tillie Wilson; "The Squirrels," James Brennan.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction, at their meeting yesterday morning, abolished four of the offices under their charge, and discharged the clerks. The offices abolished are as follows: Clerk of the Lunatic Asylum, Ward's Island; Clerk of the Workhouse, Clerk of the Penitentiary, and Clerk of the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island. These clerks were receiving $1,000 each per annum.

BROOKLYN.

The daily consumption of water in the entire City amounts to 28,000,000 gallons.

Conterno's Band will perform a select musical programme in Prospect Park this afternoon.

Only one delivery will be made by the carriers this morning. The Post Office will close at 10 A. M.

The internal revenue receipts for the month of June, as reported by Collector Freeland, amount to $354,422.

There is, according to the City Treasurer's weekly report, a balance in the Treasury of $1,663,561,21.

Maria Nollith, an infant aged eleven months, fell off the barge John Cole lying at the foot of South First street last evening, and was drowned.

The Controller has paid as semi-annual interest on city bonds $1,224,230, and $346,000 of the principal of city debt, making a grand total of $1,570,230.

Justice Walsh yesterday committed Christopher Pierce, a milkman, on a charge of feloniously assaulting Jas. McGahy, aged seventy, and his wife Matilda, aged sixty-eight years.

Already the youth of the City of Churches have commenced the celebration of the "Glorious Fourth." From early morning yesterday the din of exploding fire-crackers was excessive.

The cases of excise violation before the Commissioners of Police and Excise, in which the boy "Freddy" English was the principal witness against the accused persons, were dismissed yesterday.

Officer Malloy, of the Sixth Subprecinct, arrested Wm. Fawcett last evening on a charge of committing a brutal assault on Lawrence Burdett, of No. 126 Gwinnet street. Fawcett bit Burnett in the breast, cut him on the hand, and blacked his eyes.

A carboy of sulphuric acid burst yesterday morning in the upper story of the building No. 46 Fulton street. The contents of the carboy caused considerable damage by dripping through the floors into the office of Messrs. Moore & Baxter, silver and nickel platers.

Mr. Ashfield, of No. 114 Fort Greene place, was thrown from his wagon on Flatbush avenue last evening, and received serious if not fatal injuries. The accident was occasioned by the horse attached to the wagon taking fright at the explosion of a bunch of fire-crackers.

Francis Gaffney, aged sixteen years, of No. 307 Van Brunt street, had his skull fractured last evening while hoisting ballast in a tub from a bark lying at the Atlantic Docks. A stone from the tub in which the ballast was being hoisted fell on Gaffney's head. Very little hope of his recovery is entertained.

A number of discharges have recently been made among the employes of the Navy-yard. Fifty men have been dismissed from the Steam Engineers' Department and a large number from the yard police. Among the discharged employes is Mr. Edward Hipple, for many years Secretary to the Police Commandant.

The Common Council sub-committee on the estimates of the Police Department expenditures for 1875 have determined to strike out the amount of $6,500 for a steam launch for the River Police. The committee are also in favor of cutting off the proposed increase of the salaries of the clerks employed by the department.

Among those who are conversant with city politics it is stated that the Democrats, who are in a majority in the Board of Supervisors, will, because of the near approach of the Fall elections, appoint really good men to fill the positions made vacant by the conviction of three of the Charity Commissioners of Kings County.

Andrew Herman, a laborer in the employ of Mr. Andrew Lauer, who has a farm on Flatbush avenue, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning while suffering from temporary aberration of mind, by cutting his throat and stabbing himself in the abdomen. The doctors of the Eastern District Hospital, to which Herman was removed, pronounce the wounds not necessarily fatal.

Mr. Edward Clark, the offal contractor, has given notice to the Mayor, the Board of Health, and the Board of City Works that he has abandoned his contract, but will continue to do the work until new arrangements shall have been made by the Board of Health, who are authorized by the charter amendments to contract for the removal of offal, night-soil, and garbage. The Board of Health has advertised for proposals for the work, and Clark, not wishing to jeopardize the health of the city, according to his own account, will continue the work until the new contracts shall have been awarded. It is said he will then bring suit against the city for damages, on the ground that he has been interfered with to such an extent that to fulfill his contract was a simple impossibility.

LONG ISLAND.

A scow laden with lime, owned by F. Pidgeon & Sons, of Hunter's Point, sank in Newtown Creek yesterday.

On and after Sunday, July 5, the South-side Railroad will run a train from Bushwick Depot to Patchogne, starting at 9 A. M. from the former and returning at 9 P. M. from the latter station.

Biglin, the oarsman, was out in Newtown Creek yesterday in his new shell-boat, built for him by Judge Elliott. While on the water the rigging gave way and the shell upset. Biglin was compelled to swim ashore. Yesterday morning he started for Boston with the shell to take part in the regatta there to-day.

Judge Armstrong, of the Queens County Court, will hold Chambers in the court-room of City Judge Pearse, at Long Island City, on Wednesday next, when the parties recently indicted for selling liquor without a license will be arraigned and held to answer at the next term of the sessions. Two if not more of the indicted persons are city officials. Joseph McLoughlin and John H. Ryan are members of the Board of Aldermen.

Judge Van Brunt, of Brooklyn, sat in the Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, and heard the argument in the case of Mrs. Maria Bralyn, who sued the South-side Railroad for $5,000 damages. It appears that on the 4th of July, 1872, the train from Bushwick, which left ten minutes after time, collided with the West Rockaway train, and the plaintiff jumped from the cars, fell into a gully, and received injuries which the medical evidence showed to be permanent. The court ordered a verdict for the amount claimed.

STATEN ISLAND.

Ex-Police Justice Garrett, who was removed from office by a decision of the Supreme Court—the office being afterward abolished by act of the Legislature—but who still holds the office of Civil Justice, yesterday moved all his furniture into an office adjoining Police Head-quarters at Stapleton, where he proposes to attend to all the police cases that may come before him. The law provides that all such cases shall be taken before the nearest Justice.

At the June Term of the Court of Sessions, held at Richmond, all the jail-birds (six in number) were disposed of, by being sent to State Prison.

There are hundreds of unoccupied lots about Edgewater Village the owners of which set prices upon them over ten years ago, ranging from $300 up to $1,000. The owners still ask the same prices, and the lots still remain unsold.

When the four burglars who robbed Capt. Jacob H. Vanderbilt's house on Sunday morning last were arraigned before Justice Kassner on Wednesday, one of them, named Lewis Forsyth, "squealed," and told where more of the stolen goods could be found. Officer Romer and Detective Lyons, of this city, were dispatched with Forsyth to the woods near Silver Lake, New-Brighton, where a basket full of silver-ware and napkin-rings was found concealed in the bushes, and taken to Police Head-quarters at Stapleton. The stolen goods have now all been recovered.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The saloon of Mr. G. Kapp, at Mount Vernon, was entered by burglars on Thursday night, and robbed of about $20.

The person who was struck and instantly killed by an express train on the Harlem Railroad, near Hartsdale, on Thursday, was Thomas Wilson, a stone-cutter, of Tuckahoe.

As an express train of the New-Haven Railroad was passing New-Rochelle on Thursday afternoon an unknown lad sprang off, and received injuries which are likely to prove fatal. He was properly cared for.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Clerk of Vital Statistics of Paterson reports fifty-two deaths in that city during the month of June.

The Hudson County Freeholders have decided to take the children in the Alms-house on an excursion some day this month.

The house of James Hedges, No. 109 Stiles street, Elizabeth, was struck by lightning on Thursday night, and the chimney was shattered.

John Lenny, of Hoboken, had his leg crushed between two coal cars on the Prospect street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, yesterday morning.

Burglars forced an entrance to the stable of Charles Russ, in Elizabeth, but were frightened away without the booty which they had packed for removal.

The Commissioners to adjust unpaid assessments of Jersey City have reduced the assessment for the paving of Hudson avenue, from Bergen to Palisade avenues, from $23,946 04 to $25,309 47.

Constable Benson, of Jersey City, upon the arrival of the Calabria, yesterday, seized under attachment $6,000 worth of goods consigned to Leopold Peck, of New-York, to satisfy a claim of $2,700 held by one Henry Mann.

A German, residing at No. 108 Brown street, Newark, attempted to commit suicide, yesterday, by severing an artery in his wrist. He refused to give his name, but said that poverty had driven him to the commission of the act.

John Arx, an Elizabeth grocer, went in pursuit of some negroes on Sunday, who, it was said, were cutting down his trees. He became very much overheated, and on returning to his home drank freely of water. He became ill, and on Thursday died in consequence of his indiscretion.

During an affray in Elizabeth on Wednesday night, W. S. Freman was knocked down by a blow upon the head and made unconscious, by a party of men with whom he had been carousing. He charges that while he lay unconscious he was robbed of $105. Warrants are out for the arrest of his assailants.

John Anderson, a notorious ruffian, who shot and almost killed Police Officer High, in Pompton, on Saturday last, was arraigned in the Passaic County Court, yesterday. The county prosecutor asked to have the trial postponed, because he was not ready to proceed with the case. The court set the trial down for July 18.

The Jersey City Board of Finance some weeks ago reduced the compensation of the official papers to so low a figure that they could no longer continue to do the city work. Their refusal to print the official proceedings of the several boards and the city advertisements seriously interfered with the transaction of the city business, and the board on Wednesday evening raised the compensation to the old standard.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

Cobanks vs. Seaman; in the matter, &c., Hays Claflin vs. Tanssig; Williamson vs. Mayor; O'Brien vs. Campbell; opinions.

Meyer vs. Meyer; Stone vs. Dodge; Hutton vs. Brennan; memorandums.

Rauch vs. Rauch; motion denied; memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Shook et al. vs. Thorne; injunction must be made permanent; the right of the plaintiffs to the translation of the play. "Les Deus Orphelianes" is a proprietary right at common law, and existed long before copyright law. It is a right to property, and the plaintiffs having acquired title to the translation can take all lawful measures to protect that right in the same manner as they could do in relation to any other personal property.

McPherson vs. Sinclair; Masters vs. Cambell; orders of reference granted.

By Judge Freedman.

Bensel et al. vs. Grant; Grant vs. Bensel et al. The cases as printed contains not only the exceptions taken by the appellant, but also those taken by the respondents; the latter must be stricken out, besides all those objections raised by the appellant and not followed up by an exception must be left out.

When thus corrected the case may be again submitted on a notice of motion and proof of service thereof, or accompanied by the written consent of the respondents, that it be ordered on file.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Logan vs. Logan; Tryon vs. Mallory; Vandyke vs. Seagrave. See memorandums for counsel.

Lichtenstein vs. Ruggles; motion to open default denied with leave to renew, &c. See memorandum.

Banga vs. Manley; motion to strike out certain portions of the answer as irrelevant, &c., granted, except as otherwise noted on the answer.

Schwegler vs. Lewis; motion to continue injunction denied.

Nilen vs. Warren; motion denied without costs. (See mem.)

Hart vs. Benson; motion to vacate attachment denied.

Schlessenger vs. Gescherdt; reference ordered to T. H. Landon, Esq.

Baxter vs. McSorley; motion to open default denied, with leave to renew upon additional affidavits showing, among other things, when and where the property was tendered to the plaintiffs.

By Judge Van Brunt.

John Mather vs. Maria Mather; judgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

MARINE COURT—JULY AND AUGUST, 1874.

For July and August, 1874, the following regulations will be observed:

Chambers will be open every day from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. for ex parte business.

Litigated motions will be heard between the same hours every day, (Tuesdays and Fridays excepted.)

On these two days (Tuesdays and Fridays) jury trials will be had in Part One, commencing at 10 A. M., and ending when the last case on the day calendar is finished.

By order of the court.

MAURICE. J. POWER, Clerk.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,800 head; market quiet and unchanged; sales of Common to Extra shipping Steers at $5@$6 25; Stockers, $3 25@$4 50; Through Texans, $2 50@$3 25; shipments, 2,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market active and firm at $5 25@$5 50 for poor to common; $5 60@$6 for medium to choice; shipments, 4,000. Sheep—Receipts, 400; market quiet and nominal; shipments, 380.

THE HAVANA EXCHANGE.

HAVANA, July 3.—Exchange quiet; on United States, 60 days, gold, 168@170 ₱ cent. premium; do. short sight, do., 173@174 premium; on London, 205@208 premium; on Paris, 171@172 premium. Spanish Gold, 282@283.

[Advertisement.]

Before you leave—Drop in at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, or Fifth Avenue Hotel, before you start for the country to celebrate the Fourth, and select one of his natty straw hats, or a "granite gray" cassimere. This will inspire both confidence and patriotism. KNOX'S display of gentlemen's summer hats is of matchless elegance.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Washington from Havre.—Mrs. D. M. Kearny, Mrs. Randolph Lowell, two children and servant, Mrs. Henry Gordon and child, Leonidas Bustamente, Orturo Bustamente, Edward Savage, A. Kitz, Vincent Curmier, Fransisco De Lognors, Mr. Patrick, Mr. Groos, J. R. Ruis, Mr. Amand, Mr. Baudin, Pierre Canapa, Mrs. Catharine Arada, Mr. and Mrs. Emile Mayer, Mrs. Pauline Rosette, Mrs. Octavie Seytorvie, Mr. Gonnet, Philippe Dillepiane, Mr. Patrice Brenmonn, Polydon Cyprien, Mr. Lonason and child, Mr. Emile Petit, Miss Dufor, Mrs. Larue and two children, Auguste Prorel, Mr. and Mrs. Théadore Mazzanino, Antoine Bussiere, Mr. Ruben and daughter, Mrs. Le Prevost, George Menegan, Mrs. Elise Pernot and child, L. Guengand, Miss Jeanne Baklay, Mrs. Lambert, Miss Grosbie, Henri Marchand, Jean Bernard, Emile Girard, Miss Stégere, Mr. Kats, Miss Cazaud Benard, C. J. Bernard, H. Courber, Miss Rod, Comel Giacomo, Mr. Walz, Peralda Fena.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:33 | Sun sets.....7:34 | Moon rises.11:05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:10 | Gov. Island.11:59 | Hell Gate...1:21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........FRIDAY, July 3.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Europa, (Br.,) Mackay, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Dorian, (Br.,) Taylor, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; State of Texas, Bolger, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans, F. Baker; Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Annie Steen, Wilmington, A. Abbott; Oceanic, (Br.,) Jennings, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; China, (Br.,) Gill, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; City of Paris, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; America, (Ger.,) Himbeck, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Cortes, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, Lorillard Steamship Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon & Co.; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Helene, (Ger.,) Raschen, Bremen, J. A. Pauli.

Barks Attavia, (Ital.,) Mortola, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Vedfarne, (Norw.,) Nielsen, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Victoria, (Norw.,) Johnson, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Kreljerica, (Norw.,) Sverlings, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Slocovich & Co.; San Domenico, (Ital.,) Dodero, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Cyclone, (Br.,) Forbes, Trieste, Brett, Son & Co.; Mar, (Ger.,) Stoesen, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Embla, (Norw.,) Andreasen, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Orpheus, (Norw.,) Larsen, Havre, Tetens & Bockmann; Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Armstrong, Bridgetown, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Farewell, (Ger.,) Newman, Hamburg, J. W. Schmidt & Co.; Mon tor, Eaton, Genoa, Lunt Brothers; Miami, (Br.,) Barr, Belfast, Wm. Nelson, Jr.; Elgin, (Br.,) Kimball, Dublin, Boyd & Hincken; Elizabeth Taylor, (Br.,) Humphrey, Limerick, Ire., Snow & Burgess; A. C. Adams, Collum, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; J. L. Pendergast, (Br.,) Bates, London, Pendergast Brothers & Co.; Jens Nillsen, (Norw.,) Hanson, Whitehaven, Eng., Tobias & Co.

Brigs Dapne, Copeland, Seville, J. W. Elwell & Co.; A. J. Pettingill, Hart, Barcelona, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Henry Means, Carl, Pensacola and Key West, Benner & Pinckney; Anthony Kelly, Greenwood, Eleuthera, I. R. Staples.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Washington, (Fr.,) Lachernez-Heude, Havre June 19, via Brest 20th, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie. Experienced westerly gales all the passage; June 23, lat. 46 38, lon. 25 30, met British bark Obart Town, (Q T B D.)

Steam-ship Etna, (Br.,) Ecker, Santa Martha June 17, Savanilla 23d, and Kingston, Jam., 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. June 28, signal of distress at Castle Island Light-house; sent boat ashore and found keeper's wife dead; rendered assistance.

Ship Elizabeth Hamilton, Hamilton, Bermuda 8 ds., with lumber (returned cargo) to J. Bigler & Co.

Bark Francesco Chizzaro, (Ital.,) Pisario, Genoa 47 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 2.

Schr. A. Heaton, Rogers, Leghorn 52 ds., with marble and rags to order—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co. Passed Gibraltar May 29.

Schr. Maggie, (of Dundalk,) Pelfry, (of Harbor Grace, N. F.,) Grace 18 ds., with oil to R. P. Currie & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Lizzie, Small, New-Haven.

Schr. Everglade, Shaw, Salem.

Schr. George W. Whistler, Crosby, Boston.

Schr. L. S. Barnes, Wilcox, Boston.

Schr. War Steed, Phinney, Boston.

Schr. D. M. French, Childs, Boston.

Schr. Helen P., Jones, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Ella F. Crowell, Howe, Hyannis, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sea Flower, Dickenson, Hyannis, for Philadelphia.

Schr. W. W. Brainard, Fitch, New-Bedford.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Brown, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Silas Brainard, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Buell, Hartford.

Schr. Emma and Ellen, Fox, Hartford.

Schr. Restless, ——, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. Nath. Stevens, Burgess, Kennebec, with ice to J. Creed.

Schr. Broadfield, Brett, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Winters, Somerset.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, light W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Denmark, for London; Sidonian, for Glasgow; Metropolis, for Port-au-Prince, &c.; State of Texas, for Galveston, via Key West; barks Estella, for Cadiz; Monitor, for Gibraltar; Helen Angier, for Rio Janeiro; R. A. Allen, for Boston.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—Arr. steamers Minister Roon, Bremen; West Indian, Tampico; Raleigh, Wilmington, N. C.; Wm. Lawrence, Boston; Blackstone, Providence; Fanny Cadwallader, New-York; Wm. Whilden, Philadelphia; schrs. Geo. R. Bowdoin, Eleuthera; Faron, Kennebec; Rightaway, New-York; Bill Stowe, Boston; A. H. Hurlbut, New-Haven.

Cld. steamers Baltimore, Bremen; P. J. Foley, Wilmington, N. C.; McClelland, Providence; Thomas J. Cochran, Newbern, N. C.; John W. Garrett, New-York; Henry L. Gaw, Philadelphia; ship Duisberg, Rotterdam; bark Nako, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders; Figli Accame, Queenstown or Plymouth and orders; schrs. Fred B. Scammell, Pictou, N. S.; Mary Jane and Elizabeth, San Salvador; Lizzie Poor, Bangor; C. C. Berry, Providence; Sarah E. Jones, Somerset, Mass.; Jessie Elizabeth, Charleston.

Sld. barks Wasa, London; Inca, Bremen; Continental, Rio Janeiro; brigs Italia, Fort Spain; Jennie Morton, Demerara.

BOSTON, July 3.—Arr. steamer Oriental, Hallett, from Savannah; barks Fannie Lewis, (Br.,) Edwards, from Cadiz; Rudolph, (Ger.,) Paske, from Antwerp; brig Benj. Carver, Smart, from Philadelphia; schrs. Emma Green, Collins, from Jacksonville; O. D. Witherell, Garfield, from Georgetown, D. C.; Emma F. Hart, Hart, from Baltimore; Alfred W. Fisk, Kelley, from do.; S. B. Wheeler, Corson, from Philadelphia; Wm. B. Thomas, Wenamore, from do.; L. P. Pharo, Anderson, from do.; American Eagle, Shaw, from do.; J. B. Clayton, Gifford, from do.; Oceanus, Bailey, from Weehawken.

Also arr. steamers Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, from Liverpool; Harrisburg, Winnet, from Philadelphia; Nereus, Bearse, from New-York; bark Enterprise II, (Dutch,) Mulder, from Leghorn; schrs. Tetumah, Huey, from Baltimore; Twenty-one Friends, Jeffers, from Philadelphia; Jane Mayo, from Hoboken; Hector, Higgins, from Hoboken; United States steamer Levi Woodbury, Fengar, from Portland.

Below, schrs. Florence and Lillian and C. C. Morris, from Bath, bound to Weymouth; also schr. J. W. Vannaman.

Cld. steamers John S. Hopkins, Hallett, for Baltimore; Norman, Nickerson, for Philadelphia; Neptune, Berry, for New-York; Barks Lyttleton, Hasmer, for Port Elizabeth; C. G. H. Waaren, (Norw.,) Petersen, for Antwerp; brigs Antelope, Ray, for St. Thomas; P. M. Tinker, Barnard, for Cow Bay, C. B.; Hattie, Cates, for Port Caledonia, C. B.; Kate Wentworth, Mead, for Fernandina; D. Gifford, Cobb, for Philadelphia; Charles A. Coulomb, Fennimore, for do.; Wm. Henry, Van Name, for New-York; John E. Sanford, Dean, and Ann L. Lockwood, St. John, for do., via Kennebec River.

Sld. barks Caibarien, Rosland, and Lyttleton.

LEWES, Del., July 3.—Arr. bark Argo, from Trinidad, for orders; U. S. steamer Moccasin arr. from Newport, R. I., yesterday afternoon, and sld. for Charleston, S. C., early this morning.

NEWCASTLE, Del., July 3.—Passed up, steamer Panther, from New-Bedford; schrs. Lizzie D. Barker, from Abaco; Sylvester Hall, from Taunton.

Passed down, steamer Norfolk, from Richmond; ship Garibaldi, for Rotterdam; schrs. Thomas Borden, for Fall River; Emma M. Fox, for New-Bedford; Samuel Gilman, for Wood's Hole; Annie S. Gaskill, Leona, George Toulane, Emma C. Babcock, Royal Arch, J. B. Wheeton, Island Belle, and Sidney S. Tyler, for Boston; Sarah L. Simmons, for Fall River; I. J. Trupton, for Portsmouth, and Maracaibo, for Portland.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 3.—Cld. steam-ships General Meade and George Washington, for New-York; bark Bridgeport, for Providence.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Cld., steam-ships Vicksburg, for Charleston; Rowan, for Boston; Hunter, for Providence; barks Luisa Bruno, for Genoa; Pasquale Ajillo, for Trieste; Dendriah, for Lubeck; schrs. Maggie Hathorn, for Portland; Emma C. Rommel, for Galtgoing Harbor; Marrietta Tilton, for Boston; Timothy Fields, for Calais; Lizzie D. Burke, for Abaco; steamer Panther, for Boston.

Below, bark Avellia, (so reported.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Arr., 2d, steamship Colima from Panama.

1d., 2d., Steamship Montana, for Panama.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 3.—Cld. bark Espana, for Barcelona; schr. Cherubim, for Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 3.—Cld. steamer Flag, for Boston; steamer Equator, for Philadelphia.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 2.—Arr. brig Serena P. Smith, Baltimore, for Portsmouth; schrs. Dione, Bucksville, S. C., 6 ds., for Damariscotta; Irene, E. Meservey, Baltimore, for Boston; J. P. Knowles, Port Johnson, for Salem; Hannibal, Salem, for New-York; Addie Jordon, Gardiner, for do.; Malabar, Bangor, for do.; P. A. Sanders, Boston, for Norfolk; Nellie Grant, Ellsworth, for orders, (Providence;) Lodnskia, do, for New-York; Adele T. Cohn, Ipswich, for Philadelphia; fishing schrs. G. W. Reed, of Swan's Island, with 100 barrels of mackerel; Glad Tidings, of do., with 100 barrels.

Sld. schrs. J. W. Hine, James Henry, Nellie Grant, P. A. Sanders, Malabar, Addie Jordan, and Hannibal.

Wind—S. to S. E., moderate; weather cloudy.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 3.—Sld. for the United States, Ali, Sierra Nevada, Able, Soli deo Gloria, Roska, and Palo Alto.

Arr. out from the United States on the 1st inst., Roving Sailor, Brage, Paolina, Helen Sands, Paul Friedrich, Pogge, P. Bredsdorff, and Nestor.

2d, Sarah Nicholson, Fairwind, Hindostan, Amy, Pillar, Maria Anger, John Baring, Emma Brug, Chanaral, Woosung, El Capitan, Primus, Racer, Gaeta, Noaly Eliza, Avelina, Frederica, Canada Belle, Palermo, and Prindesse Louise.

3d, Thomas Bayne, Zita, Murker, Noord Brabant, Advance, Minna Gaetano, Lorne, Nescio, Acelia Thurlow, Rosalie, and Express.

QUEENSTOWN, July 3.—The Williams and Guion Line steam-ship Wyoming, from New-York June 23, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

The Inman Line steam-ship City of Brooklyn sld. hence for New-York to-day.

The American Line steam-ship Indiana, Capt. Sumner, from Philadelphia, June 23, for Liverpool, reached here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 3.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Ohio, Capt. Hesse, from Baltimore, June 21, for Bremen, arr. here this morning.

MOVILLE, July 3.—The Anchor line steam-ship Ethiopia, Capt. Craig, from New-York June 23 for Glasgow, arrived here to-day, and proceeded.

HAMBURG, July 3.—The steam-ship Schiller, of the Eagle Line, sld. hence for New-York yesterday.

HONG KONG, July 3.—The steam-ship Colorado will sail on the 11th of July for San Francisco via Yokohama.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York

FIREWORKS.
Parties desiring a display for July 4 can be supplied direct from the manufacturer. Goods warranted of the best quality. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Depot E. F. LINTON, No. 112 Chambers st.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

SUMMERFIELD CHURCH, CORNER WASHINGTON and Greene avs., Brooklyn.—Rev. J. M. Buckley will preach to-morrow evening, on "The Elements of Danger and Permanence in our Country."